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# HUMANE ADVOCATE

NOVEMBER, 1914



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY  
CHICAGO

# THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 384 and 7005

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ORPHANAGE AT LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS  
Some of the Family Out for a Walk



# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. X

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 1

## ORPHANAGE AT LAKE BLUFF

If the thought of fatherless and motherless little children left alone to make their way in life against the heaviest odds gives you a lumpy feeling in your throat and a desire to help, take a trip up our beautiful North Shore one of these fine days and visit the Methodist Deaconess Orphanage at Lake Bluff, Illinois.

You will find one hundred and forty little folks—differing from your own in circumstances but not in kind—and before you have been exposed to the appealing influence of the “kiddies” very long, the Big Brother spirit will have taken so firm a possession of you that you will either be planning what you can do to help the good work along or actually be taking a child home to be your legal own.

Let me tell you something of this orphanage: The situation is a particularly happy and wholesome one—perched high on the bluff overlooking the lake and fanned by breezes full of sweetness from the depth of the woods, where all the beauty of earth, sky and water, and all the secrets of the birds of the air and the little people of the grass are an open book to the children who dwell therein.

The Orphanage is a home for orphaned, neglected, suffering and homeless children. It was planned for by the Deaconess organization when it was first recognized that such a home would be a necessity for the proper

care of the many fatherless, motherless and homeless children discovered in the course of the work.

The first donation in money was received in 1888 and the first children to benefit by the gift were cared for in 1894. The home was founded later in that same year, and in 1895 the first building was given by Mrs. Mary Marilla Hobbs. Since that time the institution has acquired a block of valuable ground, donated by Mr. James B. Hobbs, Mr. William H. Bush, Mr. C. G. Truesdale and Mr. Robert Fowler; several dormitories accommodating 140 children; a schoolhouse, the gift of the late Hon. William Deering; a hospital, presented by Mrs. L. F. Swift in memory of her son Nathan; and a baby fold for which an endowment fund was begun in 1903 by Miss Sarah Bickle, a deaconess, who, at her death, left \$500 for its establishment.

The present capacity of the Orphanage is 140 children, and for some time past it has been stretched to its utmost elasticity. Most of the time for two years past there has been “standing room only,” and a great many little children have knocked at its door for admission who have had to be refused because of lack of room and support.

All denominations and nationalities are admitted to this Orphanage, and although conducted under the auspices of the Methodist religious body its

charities are non-sectarian. It takes children who are orphaned, half-orphaned, homeless, deserted or abandoned, and children whose fathers and mothers may be sick in hospitals or confined in prisons.

#### BRIEF TABLE FOR 1914.

Number of children in Home at present time .....	140
(Male 112; Female 90)	
Number of children cared for....	202
Number of children refused admittance because of lack of room and support .....	207
Loss by death.....	None
Number of children placed in homes for adoption.....	17
Number of children returned to relatives or friends.....	44
Receipts for 1913.....	\$16,103.70
Expenditures for 1913.....	\$15,315.27
Number of workers connected with Orphanage .....	22
(Four of these receive wages, while the others receive the regular deaconess allowance of \$10.00 per month)	

Miss Lucy J. Judson, Superintendent and Treasurer

Miss Clara R. Musson, Field Agent

Miss Ione H. Barbee, Nurse

Miss Anna Oelberg, Principal William Deering School

Miss Claudia Rogers, Teacher

Miss Rosa Smith, Teacher

Miss Rosina Kinsman, Teacher

Miss Blanche Baker, Teacher

Mrs. Leonard, House Mother

Miss Gertrude Jones, House Mother

Miss Grace Wilke, House Mother

Miss Venna Dearth, House Mother

Miss Luella Warner, House Mother

Miss Ida Bachus, House Mother

Miss Ruth Beebe, House Mother

Miss Bonnie Sunderland, House Mother

Miss Emily Larson, House Mother

Miss Laura McCulloch

Miss Roebecker, Housekeeper

Mrs. Larson, Cook

Miss Hilda Jarvis, Laundress

Miss Elsie Sabi, Laundress

Mr. Gus Johnson, Janitor

Miss Lucy J. Judson has had the direction and management of the Orphanage from the beginning of the work, and is singularly well fitted by natural sympathy and experience to be in charge of such a child-saving station. She has won the affection and respect of the children and her co-workers, and a vast number of friends in her own and the nearby towns. She is devoted to her work and her workers, and, notwithstanding many hardships and discouragements, has had a perennial faith that the financial way would open to enable the Orphanage to cope with the ever-increasing demands made upon it. It is really wonderful what Miss Judson and her working force have accomplished with loving care and small means! The women work from morning till night and oftentimes in the night, and receive the regular deaconess salary of \$10.00 per month. They love humanity; they love to work; they dedicate their lives to the service,—a service money could not buy.

Think of what it means! All the care demanded by infancy and tender years! And the work is never done, because as fast as the children in the home are adopted or returned to their homes others come to fill the places made vacant. It is a continuous procession of tiny tots requiring a constant renewal of patience and energy on the caretakers' part. Most mothers would not have to argue their eligibility to a martyr's crown for devoting themselves to *one* child long enough to conduct him to the point of governing himself. What, then, should be the reward of those who do the same for countless children not their own?

Anyone who has had the slightest experience in caring for a private family of lively children and knows what unremitting work it takes—even though it be a labor of love—to attend





**MR. WALTER DAMROSCH,**

The distinguished musician, conducting a choral club founded by him among the children at the Orphanage in whom he took a warm personal interest during the seasons when he and the New York Symphony Orchestra gave concerts at Ravinia Park

properly to all the mental, moral and physical needs could feel anything but the soundest respect and admiration for these women who hourly minister to this great flock of little folks. These children are not only fed, clothed and made clean, but are taught reverence for God, obedience, honesty, clean speech, self-respect, kindness to others, helpfulness, usefulness, cheerfulness,—and school advantages from the kindergarten through the sixth grade. Beyond this point the children attend the Lake Bluff School, and, in case any remain for whom homes have not been found, the privilege of the Waukegan High School has been extended to them. Best of all, the chil-

dren are given loving care,—as much as is possible in an institution. Of course it is not the personal love that children receive from their own mothers in their own homes, but considering how many children there are and how much there is to do for them, and how few workers and little to do with, much affection and happiness are bestowed.

After all, the difference between a house-mother and a home-mother is only the difference between a straight chair and a lullaby-rocker; the latter is more comfy but the former is a mighty good chair, and has one marked advantage over the more lounging one in that it never holds sel-

fish, petted and pampered little boys and girls, nor those who have been surfeited with too many toys and joys. It does, however, sometimes present too hard a seat and too straight a back and carry too much the air of "sit up and be a man" about it to make little children feel at home. But it is a well-meaning chair and a strong, enduring one that stands ready to give a deal of comfort to any helpless little body, irrespective of birth, which is vastly more than can be said of many more upholstered and pretentious chairs.

Those who fancy that life in an orphanage is a tame, monotonous existence are laboring under an illusion born of ignorance. Here, of all places, local color is squeezed out of the paint tube in generous quantities and laid on to life's canvas with a palette knife. The little tragedies that mark the life of the child at home arising from disobedience, discipline,

sickness and accident are here multiplied many times over and go racing down the line to the tiniest inmate of the institution, only to start again at the big end of the brood and go racing back. In short, the "trials and tribs" of institutional life are simply those of home life made manifold.

We know that at the present time there are countless families, including many helpless little children in Europe suffering from the frightful conditions imposed by war, and that the public mind and heart are full of their distress. With no intention of diverting help from their direction, we do earnestly urge our readers to be equally mindful of the needs of these near-at-home refugees who, as tiny tots, are left to battle with the world alone and handicapped from the start.

Here are some practical suggestions for generous friends to incorporate in their Christmas list:



WE ARE IN THE BABY FOLD—COME AND SEE US

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE LAKE BLUFF  
ORPHANAGE

By giving money, clothing, groceries and fruit. (Shoes and warm underclothing particularly acceptable.)

By giving playthings for both boys and girls; also, swings, hammocks, croquet and tennis sets and any of the numberless joys of the well equipped play-room and playground.

By assuming the expense of one child's care for a year (\$100).

By giving a building (several are needed), rooms, or beds and endowing same. The cost of a bed with bedding, rug and name tablet is \$18, and \$3 each year thereafter will keep the bedding in repair.

By contributing to the fund which has been started to equip a dental office in the Home, so that the problem of having proper care for the children's teeth may be satisfactorily solved. This movement has received a great impetus from the generous offer made by Dr. Watson of Highland Park, to give his own services and secure those of several other dentists free of charge, so that one half day of each week may be devoted to the dental needs of the little folks. The first step is to raise the money for the chair and instruments. Five dollars to swell this fund would be a practical help to the Orphanage. (Checks may be mailed to Miss Lucy J. Judson, Lake Bluff, Ills., plainly marked for the "Dental Fund.")

Last, but by no means least, you can help this admirable work by adopting one of the many interesting children for your own. Two bachelor girls who have just assumed the responsibility of a six-year old girl consider it a most successful and satisfactory way of bestowing a three-fold favor,—one to the child, one to the charity and one to themselves. They reasoned that instead of doing a little for a number of children as they had been doing, it would be more practical to focus their energies in one given direction, so together, they have undertaken to clothe, educate and care for this one little girl.

Loving care is to children what sunshine is to flowers. Who will help tend this garden of flower children?

HUMANITARIANS OPPOSE SALE OF  
HORSES TO BELLIGERENTS

HON. WOODROW WILSON, *President,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:—The statement has appeared repeatedly in the newspapers and has also been definitely reiterated by individuals that representatives of the French and English Governments have been purchasing large numbers of horses in the United States to be shipped for use in the war in Europe. It seems exceedingly probable that the statement is a correct one.

In the name of the American Humane Association I wish to protest earnestly against the policy of allowing thousands of American horses to be shipped to European battlefields for mutilation and death under cruel conditions. The sending of horses for battlefield use would seem to be a violation of our position of strict neutrality, and sure to produce an immense amount of frightful suffering on the part of these unfortunate animals which are doomed to destruction.

Can you not do something to stop this? Recognizing your love of humanity and trusting that you will use your beneficent offices in behalf of the merciful treatment of thousands of unfortunate beasts, I am,

Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed) W. O. STILLMAN,  
*President.*

American Humane Association  
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1914.



## HORSES ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The honorary secretaries of our Branches have been recently inundated with circulars appealing for money to help the wounded horses on the battlefield, and in response to particular requests from some of them we publish the result of inquiries specially instituted among wounded soldiers who have returned from the front. There can be no doubt whatever of the fearful sufferings endured by our dumb friends. They have been thus described in forcible verse by Will Carleton:

They draft us into their bloody spites;  
They spur us, bleeding, into their fights;  
They poison our souls with their senseless  
ire,

And curse us into a storm of fire,  
And when to death we are bowed and bent,  
And take the ball that for them was meant,  
Alone they leave us to groan and bled,  
And dash their spurs in another steed!

But all this is part and parcel of the horrible business, War. So long as horses are used in warfare, little consideration can be shown to them during the actual excitement of the fighting. Indeed, to show compassion would mean to endanger the life of the rider. While we can trust that mental excitement does, to some extent, mitigate the acuteness of physical pain in beast as well as in man, the pitiful distinction remains that the man understands and appreciates what he is fighting for, and the poor driven creature does not. But after the fighting is over, our own Army authorities are active in applying relief. There is a large corps of qualified veterinary surgeons. Several men have spoken of as many as three to some 800 or 1,000 troops, with from 25 to 30 assistants. In times of advance it is always possible for these to aid the horses, despatching those hopelessly wounded and leading off the less severely injured to be treated at the base; and we are told that they do their work well and frequently in

the midst of danger, as proved by the number of veterinary surgeons who have been wounded and killed. Horses are precious, and the villages are invariably searched in order to account for all the losses.

But in times of retreat, wounded horses, like wounded men, have to be left on the ground. Neither an Army vet. nor anybody else could get near them. Not even a Red Cross man dares to venture within the enemy's lines on any excuse. Again, some of the horses may bolt off for many miles, in which case the person who captures them will be a matter of chance. An enormous tract of country is involved, the battle line extending some 300 miles, and the chance of success for any person who deliberately sets out to catch a maddened horse which may have started from any portion of this line for a race over the country is, of course, remote. Small parties cannot go very far from the base in war-time without danger, nor too far away from supplies. It will be seen, then, that the work of rendering aid to wounded horses is one requiring much expert knowledge as well as training in the actual circumstances of war.

While additional hospitals run by voluntary effort may be provided at the base, it will be necessary that they should be very efficiently organized by competent and experienced persons; but the fluctuating and doubtful source of voluntary subscriptions hardly promises success, seeing that a single base hospital means thousands of pounds in erection, personnel, and equipment. The strengthening of the existing agencies which are competent, experienced, and efficient, and whose expenses are guaranteed by Government no matter what they may cost, is the most useful work of all, and certainly the most economical.

Before judging the work of the Army Veterinary Corps, and imply-

ing that it has failed, some trustworthy evidence of its failure should be supplied. Up to the present time this has not, so far as we are aware, been provided. If, however, such evidence be forthcoming, the efforts of humanitarians would be best directed, not to forming additional organizations, which must of necessity lack the elements of complete organization, experience, and finance, which the Army Veterinary Corps possesses, but to bringing pressure to bear on the War Office authorities for an increase in their veterinary staff.

From "The Abolitionist," London.

### HORSES IN WAR

Humanitarians realize that the lot of horses in war is a very hard one. The general public has comparatively little interest in the subject, in the face of the horrible suffering undergone by man. The horse is a necessary ally of man in time of war, but is subject to many hard conditions from which man does not suffer.

In a history of the war between the English and Boers, in South Africa, it is recorded that some troopers were sent to capture a certain convoy. We are told that the pursuers "rode fifty horses to death" in this attempt. We are also told that no fewer than 669,575 horses, mules and donkeys were provided for this relatively small war. Nearly 16,000 of these were "lost on voyage" to South Africa. These, in all probability, perished on account of injuries, improper food and care, or were lost overboard. Over 400,000 horses were "expended" in the war itself. Of 5,900 horses which left Bloemfontein, only 3,470 survived the march, and nearly 450 of these were reported unfit for further work without a rest. As many as 950 had actually died or been destroyed on the march.

On one occasion, in this same war,

after a heavy rain, dead horses were floating down a river at the rate of more than a hundred an hour. It is not alone the destruction of battle, but also the difficulty of securing proper forage, which causes much suffering. Horses are often required to work for a long time, making most desperate exertions, on empty stomachs. Lord Roberts wrote from South Africa: "Even if I were not detained here by Cronje I would be unable to move, on account of the crippled state of the horses. For several days they were hard worked, with no grain and very little else to eat." These facts throw a sidelight on the sufferings which horses must endure in war. While we have unexpressable sympathy for what mankind has to undergo in the terrible experiences associated with every war, we must also have sympathy for the frightful suffering and destruction which the poor beasts have to undergo.—*National Humane Review*.

### FROM A PEACE POET OF A CENTURY AGO

The following is an extract from "Lines Addressed to the Citizens of Boston" in the first report of the Massachusetts Peace Society (1815). The organization was then known as the "Friends of Peace."

"This is thy work, O Peace, true friend of man,

Celestial visitant too seldom seen

In this our earth—(In heaven thou always dwell'st

And all is joy and all is sweet repose).

Thy works are always such; where'er thou reign'st

Philanthropy exults—Religion smiles,

The barren wilderness becomes a field

Glorious in verdure—and the wolf and kid

The lion and the lamb lie down together;

Thy presence breathes out fragrance, and thy hands scatter

The fruits of plenty all around.

United in thy blest and holy hands

May Albion and Columbia ever rest.

Far from the minds of each, be horrid strife

For evermore. Till taught by their example

All nations lay aside their arms, and war Be known among the sons of men no more."

# Humane Advocate

Published by

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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NOVEMBER, 1914

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## CRUELTY OF THE STEEL TRAP

A striking example of the cruelty of setting steel "jump" traps to catch animals—a common practice licensed by law, in many states—was recently afforded in Highland Park, Illinois. It is a thrilling story of a wounded refugee, held a prisoner and subjected to much cruelty until given his right to life and liberty as a free-born American citizen. His advent has been the sensation of the day and the talk of the town.

When first seen the captive was in chains floundering about in one of the deep ravines that abound in the North Shore woods. The commotion attracted the attention of Mr. August Johnson, a resident, who made a vigorous but futile attempt to help the poor creature. In the excitement of making his escape the prisoner plunged into the lake. Mr. Johnson called a boy, who happened to be near, and together they managed to drag the partly submerged object to land, where, after shaking the cold water of the lake from his fatigued body, the captive stood revealed—a magnificent golden eagle measuring fully ten feet with wings outspread!

Clinging to one foot was a heavy steel trap that was closed like a vice around the mutilated, swollen member. The condition of the injured

foot and leg showed that the eagle had been in the trap a long time, and it is supposed he made the long flight across the lake from Michigan with the snare clinging to his talons. It was evident the bird had suffered great distress from the pressure of the steel jaws of the trap, and this, together with the exhaustion from the flight and the fear at being captured, made the drooping eagle a pathetic sight.

As soon as possible the men removed the trap and covered the bird with a hastily constructed cage made of wood and wire netting. Since then, the injured foot has been healing rapidly and the eagle, in soaring spirits, has been holding an almost continuous reception at Leo Haak's Market, where he is still on exhibition.

At first, it was thought best to turn the bird over to Mr. Cy de Vry, the keeper of the Lincoln Park Zoo, but now that the foot is recovering, the popular sentiment seems to be to set the bird free. With all due respect to Mr. Cy de Vry—than whom there is no better friend to beast, bird and fish—it would seem the natural and fitting thing that the eagle should be given the freedom for which he is the National emblem. An American Eagle behind bars is a paradox—a Winged Victory cast into stocks!

If this powerful eagle made a losing fight with the steel trap—and he certainly would have perished except for the man who loved liberty and fair play too well to see any creature made captive in such a treacherous and cruel way—what is to be said of the tragic sufferings of the otters, muskrats, badgers, raccoons, opossums, weasels, minks, skunks, beavers, ermines, foxes, wolves, and lynxes which are trapped in countless numbers in all the states where they are found?

Thousands of furred and feathered creatures fall victims to these merci-

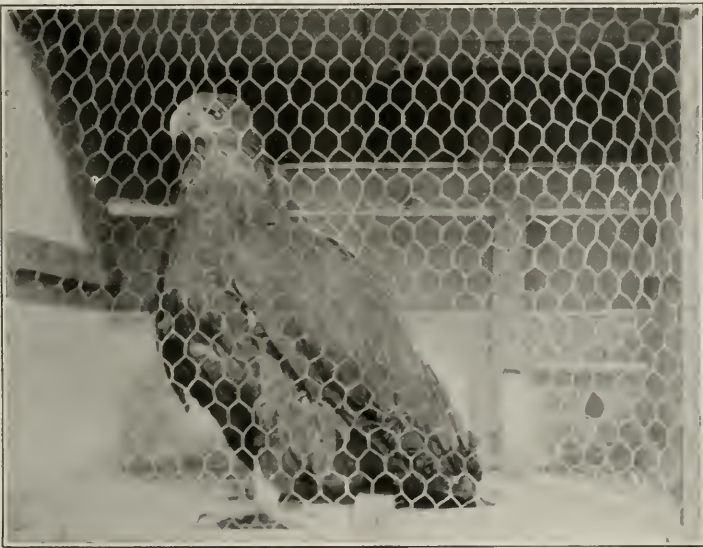


less traps. If they do not die from starvation, fever or freezing, they are clubbed to death by the trapper; this means being preferred over shooting as it does not burn holes in the commercial value of the fur. Animals entrapped often pull, twist and gnaw at the bound leg or foot until it is severed. In such cases, the maimed creature usually drags itself a short distance, when it crawls into hiding to die an agonized death from blood poisoning with the additional torture induced by lack of food and water.

the steel trap. Particularly should this be accomplished in Illinois and Michigan, in which states the trapping of small fur-bearing animals has become quite an industry.

Massachusetts has begun a reform in this direction by enacting a law with the following provision:

"Any person who shall set, place, maintain or tend a steel trap with a spread of more than six inches or a steel trap with teeth jaws, or a 'stop-thief' or choke trap with an opening of more than six inches shall be pun-



Another ghastly feature of this merciless trapping is the capture of all sorts of creatures, both wild and domestic, not intended for the traps. It has been estimated that 25 percent of the creatures caught are animals with worthless pelts, birds and cats and dogs. The golden eagle was a victim of this sort, and his experience should serve to show the necessity for securing legislation to abolish the torture inflicted upon innocent creatures by

ished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"Any person who shall set, maintain or tend a steel trap on enclosed land of another without the consent in writing of the owner thereof, and any person who shall fail to visit at least once in twenty-four hours, a trap set or maintained by him shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding twenty dollars."

Tennessee has also made a marked

advance in the protection of animals and birds in this respect, and many other states are beginning to have strong convictions in regard to the matter. No state in the Union should tolerate the steel "jump" trap.

The atrocious cruelty connected with trapping is just becoming known to the public, and when it is thoroughly understood our men and women will find out how furs are procured before they purchase and wear them, and their revulsion of feeling when possessed of the facts will finally result in the enforcement by law of the use of none but humane traps and many restrictive measures that will reduce the cruelty to a minimum.

Many people, aware of the suffering entailed, have solved the problem for themselves by ceasing to wear furs, substituting warm woolen garments instead. This is the direct road to complete reform as far as the individual is concerned, but those who do not feel called upon to give up the luxury of furs should certainly be willing to assume the moral responsibility of seeing that provision is made by law for the quick and painless death of the creatures which are sacrificed for their coats.

The animals killed for *food* are given instantaneous death,—the system in use in our modern stock-yards having been reduced to a science. This has long since been a necessity—a demand of humane sentiment. Why should not this sentiment extend to the animals slain for *clothing*? Why permit them to die by inches from half a dozen forms of suffering when a spark of humanity on man's part ought to be sufficient to reveal some humane method?

#### DEATH OF MR. WALSH

Thomas Degnan Walsh, noted humanitarian and Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, passed away on September 27, 1914, at the General Memorial Hospital, in New York City.

Mr. Walsh entered the employ of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1895, at the age of eighteen. Within a few years, through conscientious effort he rose to the position of Chief Clerk and successively to be Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of the Society, the latter since 1910.

During the many years of his service with the Society Mr. Walsh made a close study of the specialization of the care of children in its charge, and the vigor of his anti-cruelty work attracted considerable attention both here and abroad. He is the author of numerous pertinent papers on child-protection and was for several years Associate Editor of the *Juvenile Record*. His tact, amiability and self-effacement endeared him to all who came under the influence of his rare personality, and his untimely death has grieved a host of friends.

In March last Mr. Walsh received two months' leave of absence for a trip abroad. He was to have made a tour of the children's courts of England, Germany and France, but was taken ill in London and returned on the first boat. Physicians had often warned him that overwork might result in serious consequences but he was so absorbed in the activities of the organization that no effort seemed too great. During his last illness at the hospital, he personally supervised a case of a little girl earlier in the year discharged to relatives in France, who was about to be returned to this Country.



Mr. Walsh was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the City Club. He also served as president of the Monday Club. Three years ago he was married to Louisa Ehlen, daughter of Frederick H. Ehlen, of 215 W. 101st Street and his widow and their son survive him.

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS AND  
EMPLOYEES OF NEW YORK  
S. P. C. C.

The Board of Directors of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children records with deep sorrow this imperfect tribute to the Society's late Superintendent Thomas D. Walsh, who departed this life September 27, 1914, at the age of thirty-seven years.

Mr. Walsh became a member of the Society's clerical force in April 1895, when he was but eighteen years old. He was advanced to the position of Chief Clerk in January, 1901, and six years later he was appointed Assistant Secretary. He was unanimously elected to the Superintendency in January, 1910. In May last, in recognition of his distinguished service in the cause of childhood, he was elected to the Council of our sister organization in England, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

From the commencement of his connection with the Society to the day of his untimely death his devotion to the cause it represents was unceasing. Earnest in his convictions and enthusiastic in their practice, he was, nevertheless, conservative in his views and essentially practical in the discharge of his arduous, though more than congenial, duties. His gentle and sympathetic disposition and genial manners, endeared him to his associates and to every member of this Board.

Called away in the prime of life after nearly twenty years of faithful and unremitting labor in the best interests of its work, the Society has suffered in his death an irreparable loss, for he was one of the truest friends of little children which this community has ever produced.

The Board directs that this testimony of its regard for his memory be inscribed on its minutes, and that a copy be forwarded with its heartfelt sympathy to his afflicted widow.

The employees of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children share the grief and sorrow of the family of Thomas Degnan Walsh in their bereavement.

Their Superintendent for many years, he was the possessor of a tender and democratic spirit, meeting them on the plane of equality and treating them as fellow men. He endeared himself to them by his kindness and thoughtfulness for their welfare and comfort, by his sympathy in their times of trouble and his readiness to cheer and aid.

Young in years, engaging in personality, with a bright and fervent spirit and brilliant mind, the future held promise of years of able service to the Society and to the community, and all who have known him in his work join in grieving at his untimely loss.

In memory of all that he was and meant to them, the employees inscribe this imperfect tribute to his memory and present it to his afflicted family.

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### NOVEMBER

Spring and winter meet in November. Instant objection may come from March, but if so it can be repeated that the seasons named come together at least through representatives in the time just opening, a thirty days which the poets have called "the gray month."

There is a second spring in every year and it comes in November. Winter enters and drives it out just as four months later spring turns the tables. Winter birds and spring flowers meet in our northern fields in autumn's midway month. The red poll, a northern bird which comes to us only with winter in its train, appears in our Illinois fields for a short companionship with the dandelions, spring's flowers, which are at their third blooming.

There is enough color in the November fields and woods to make anything but final the definition of the poet's dull name for November. The red poll, the northern wanderer, not only carries red on his poll but on his breast. The dandelion and an occasional violet and hepatica barely hold their own color rivalry with the plumage of this wanderer bird. With reds, blues, purples and yellows here and there where the sun shines it is hard to think of November as a somber month.

June has thousands of flowers and November only a handful, but the rarity and beauty of the fall month's offering make them worthy. November is not a forbidding month. The hermit thrush, the hardiest of its tribe, the white throat and the song sparrow still linger, and occasionally the song sparrow contributes to November a spring solo, and hearing it no one unchallenged can disparage the month which inspired the bird to sing.—Editorial, Chicago Evening Post.

## ADDRESS DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR DUNNE

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES, LASALLE,  
ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 26TH, 1914

One year has elapsed since the holding of the last Charities Conference in Rockford, under the auspices of the Illinois Charities Commission. We are now convened in LaSalle for the purpose of fostering the development and perfection of organized and constructive charity in our State. We are met to compare notes in order that we may profit by our varied and diversified experiences, and to encourage this work of scientific research in order that we may be better able to perform the important social service of caring for the unfortunate wards of the State who, under the law, have been committed to our care and keeping.

I heartily endorse the plan adopted by the Charities Commission of holding these meetings in different cities from year to year. By rotating the annual conventions between different communities, more people are brought in direct personal contact with this distinguished body, and familiarized with its lofty purposes, its splendid ambitions and its humanitarian work.

We learn by daily experience and observation that thousands of people in the State are not informed as to the mission, the magnitude and the number of the State institutions, nor as to their rights and privileges regarding these hospitals and asylums.

I am pleased to be able to report that great progress has been made in the management, the enlargement and the improvement of all of our State Institutions since last I addressed the Charities Conference. Humanitarian policies have been adopted and are being enforced which are very significant and which cannot but prove

very beneficial and far-reaching in their consequences.

At practically all of the old and established institutions, new buildings are being added to the equipment and are now in process of erection and well under way, to increase the floor space and enlarge the facilities for the custody of the inmates and the proper housing of the employees.

The management of the vast State farms has been improved, the standard of their efficiency elevated and their output materially increased.

Two magnificent new institutions are being added to the list. At the new State Hospital at Alton, ground has been broken and quite a number of the necessary buildings are in course of construction. Provision for the care of patients will be made at this new infant institution at a very early date. The crops on this new farm are now being put in by the State.

An excellent site for the new Epileptic Colony has been selected near Dixon, and the necessary ground, consisting of over one thousand acres of land, has been purchased and paid for by the State. The general plans for the construction of this institution have been formulated and adopted and advertisements are now running in the newspapers for the bids for a number of the individual buildings and cottages. The initiative will be taken in the building operations within the next few weeks. At each of these two new institutions, provision will be made for the treatment and custody of at least fifteen hundred patients and the proper housing of the employees. It is safe to predict that on completion of the new buildings in

course of construction at the old institutions, and the addition of the two new institutions, the present deplorable and unfortunate over-crowding and congestion at the State institutions of Illinois will be completely relieved and efficiently and adequately remedied.

These provisions refer to the improvement of material conditions in the institutions. Changes of policy in the management having reference to social justice and medical efficiency have been agreed upon and promulgated, which are even far more significant in their import than anything which I have yet outlined.

We have abolished and we forbid the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment and handling of the patients in the State hospitals or insane asylums. In the same connection we have effectually put the ban on all brutality, inhumanity and mistreatment in all of these institutions. All violations of this rule are punished by the immediate and unconditional discharge of employes, who, after careful and impartial trial, are found guilty and convicted of its infraction. We have abolished and we forbid the use of corporal punishment in the institutions having to do with the care, the training, the reformation, the teaching and the education of children, whether they be delinquent, defective or orphans. Modern progress demands this measure. The whip, the strap, the cat-o-nine-tails has no more place in these institutions under the light of advanced knowledge, than have the padded cell, the handcuffs, the straight-jacket, the manacles and the bludgeon and the black-snake in the insane asylums. We have resolved to substitute kindness and decency for the fossilized and antiquated methods which are thoroughly discredited and

should have been thrown into the discard long ago.

Last but not least we have adopted, in several of the State asylums and have in contemplation its extension to the other asylums, the eight hour system for the benefit and relief of the employes. Many of the employes in our State institutions have been compelled to work from ten to fourteen hours and even sixteen hours a day, without a Sunday even being allowed them for much-needed rest and recreation. It is needless to say that protracted and unrelenting toil of this description is enervating, irritating and demoralizing. It lacks all of the primary and essential elements of social justice.

We cannot render the service to the patients which human society has the right to expect of us with exhausted, overwrought and overworked employes. I am satisfied in my own mind that the eight hour system will automatically eliminate much of the violence, the discourtesy and the ill-treatment in general which has served to discredit the public service in State charitable institutions in years gone by.

In the adoption of these three great progressive reforms the State of Illinois leads all of the States in the Union.

I am advised that wage conditions among some State employes are not what they ought to be in Illinois. In no instance have the wages of employes been lowered during my administration. In many cases where they have been grossly underpaid they have been raised. The general average of wages and the standard of living and the conditions of employment have been raised in all of the institutions. More progress has been urged in this direction, but the taxpayer demands economy in the management of the State institutions, and his interests



are a vital factor in the equation and they are entitled to our most serious considerations. By comparison with statistics which reach us from all of the sister States a more than favorable showing is made in Illinois, even in the payment of wages to the domestics and farm help in the institutions. We are doing the very best we can under existing appropriations and we have no right to complaint, for our legislature has by comparison with other States been fairly liberal and generous in providing necessary funds for the support of the unfortunate and afflicted wards of the State.

The scope of organized, constructive and public State charity in Illinois is on a tremendous scale. We will have twenty institutions under the management and control of the Board of Administration when the new hospital at Alton and the Epileptic Colony are on the completed list and commissioned into service.

The cost of the two new institutions will reach the stupendous sum of three millions of dollars. The new buildings at the old institutions will run over a million dollars in cost to the State. It will cost five millions and over a year to maintain the institutions under the control of the Board of Administration.

The lesson which these figures ought to impress on our minds is that we owe the taxpayer not only the greatest institutional efficiency for the money that is exacted from him, perfect honesty, absolutely faithful service, but rigid scrupulous and old-fashioned economy as well. All of the institutions are to be heartily commended for results achieved in this essential direction.

All of the institutions are conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis and

the merit system is being faithfully, honestly and rigorously enforced in all of them. All of them are doing a great work, and they are meeting the highest expectations nobly and manfully. They are making good. They are realizing the highest ideals of mankind.

I am sometimes afraid that the general public has no just appreciation of the wonderful work which is being done in the State Charitable Institutions on account of the modesty which is being observed in giving out statements of results.

The inmates in these institutions approximate the twenty thousand mark, under the care of nearly four thousand employes. In the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago, seventy-five thousand afflicted people with eye and ear ailments and too poor to employ specialists to give them the benefit of their science and skill, receive treatment and get relief and are cured every year. These are staggering figures, but they are accurate and they unfold a tale of public charity which controverts so far as Illinois is concerned the pessimistic charge that human civilization has broken down. There is balm in Gilead. We are indeed our brother's keeper. The strong are protecting the weak. We are helping those who have lost the ability to help themselves. We have incorporated the golden rule into our governmental system and we are making heroic efforts to live up to its mandates.

I now wish to thank you for your courtesy in inviting me to be here and address you. Let me thank you for the efficient work of the past and let me adjure you to give the State and its wards the best that is in you.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

## ABE, THE WAR EAGLE

Sky was the chief of a tribe of Chippewa Indians, encamped on the banks of a Wisconsin river. One spring morning in 1861 he discovered an eagle's nest at the top of a tall pine-tree. Alone in the nest was a young eagle, which he carried back with him to his wigwam.

Shortly afterwards, Chief Sky and his people made a trip down the river for the purpose of trading their store of baskets, furs and moccasins. On the way the Indian sold the eagle to a farmer for a bushel of corn.

It was during our Civil War, and as the eagle developed a fighting spirit, the farmer decided to send him to war. Company C of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment was being formed at the time, and the bird was purchased for five dollars and presented to the company. The recruits hailed him as the bird of freedom, and Captain Perkins gave them permission to carry him to the front by the side of the flag. He was decorated with streamers of red, white and blue, and was borne aloft upon a shield of the Stars and Stripes. A soldier was detailed as eagle-bearer, and his sole duty was to carry the bird, which was named "Abe" by Captain Perkins, in honor of President Abraham Lincoln.

When the Eau Claire Eagles, as the company was called, marched into Camp Randall, with the national colors and the living national emblem borne proudly aloft, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheering and beating of drums. Abe entered into the spirit of the occasion and, seizing the flag in his beak, held it while they marched through the camp. This appropriate act so endeared him to the regiment that he became a great pet, as well as

an object of interest to people all over the land.

Company C consecrated him to his country's service, and although large sums were offered, money could not buy him. The soldiers soon learned his modes of expression, and understood his coo of friendship, his whistle of surprise, and his terrific battle-scream.

On their march to the front, while the men were resting at Fredericktown, they were startled by the blast of bugles. The enemy was upon them, and the Eagle regiment was to fight its first battle! It was no fault of Abe's that, in this first battle, he was not well up in front in his accustomed place beside the colors; he was purposely kept in the rear, although in plain sight of the conflict. The rush of the moving troops and the crash of musketry greatly excited the warrior-bird, and he strained at his fastenings in the effort to join his comrades. In the following engagements, he was always in the thickest of the fight and soon became well used to battle scenes.

No mounted officer displayed a more fearless military bearing than did Abe on his tri-colored perch, as he towered above the heads of the soldiers. At the sound of the regimental bugle, he would start suddenly, lift his head, and then bend it forward in anticipation of the coming shock. When it came, rolling fiery thunder over the plain, he would spring up, spreading his wings, and uttering his weird battle scream, and inspire the regiment to renewed effort.

No soldier showed more perfect comprehension of army orders and maneuvers, nor paid greater heed to military discipline. With his eye fixed on the commander, he listened, and

promptly obeyed each order as it was given. The following incident illustrates his intelligent grasp of orders, even in times of emergency.

At the battle of Farmington the rain of bullets was so dangerous that the men were ordered to lie on the ground for safety. Instantly Abe flew from his perch, flattened himself on the ground, and stayed there until the men rose, when he spread his wings and flew back to his place of peril.

Abe took part in the Battle of Vicksburg, as well as twenty-five other battles and as many skirmishes. It was at Hurricane Creek that the war eagle and his comrades rallied around the old flag for the last time. The Eagle regiment, having served its term of enlistment, returned home. It retired with a record second to none for heroic effort and splendid achievement, in which Abe played no small part. For three years he had been companion and inspiration to the soldiers, in camp and on the march, and had urged them on to many a hard-fought victory.

After Abe's retirement from active service, he was exhibited at various fairs and expositions for an admission fee, and in this way earned over \$200,000 to establish institutions and charities. Prominent among these is the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee.

The famous eagle died in 1881, in the arms of his keeper. Today he may be seen at the War Museum, in Madison, Wisconsin. Within a case of walnut and plate-glass he stands in a pose of soldierly pride. There he stands, the veteran eagle-warrior, a patriot who served his country well, a national hero, revered by all who love the American flag.

The Book of the Beastie

## THE EAGLE

The eagle is large and strong, and he sees farther and soars higher than any other bird. Because of his superior size, wonderful vision and superb strength he enjoys a supremacy over all creatures of the air, and for that reason has been christened the "king of birds."

The bald-eagle is found in the United States. His wings frequently measure eight feet from tip to tip. The beak is short and round, the wings broad and powerful, the legs thick, and the claws sharp, curved and strong. His eyes are of unusual brilliancy and are so constructed that by changing their shape he may focus his gaze upon objects both near and far. The ball of the eye is enclosed by fifteen small, plate-like bones which overlap each other and form a perfect ring. By the contraction and expansion of this ring of bones the eagle is able to focus his vision at any distance. Through some peculiar strength of sign, he can also gaze undazzled at the sun.

He chooses high mountain peaks and rocky crags for his home, and builds his nest of sticks and rushes. Fish is his favorite food, although he does not disdain a meal filched from some convenient farmyard. He sometimes lives to be a hundred years old.

From earliest times this bird has been regarded as the symbol of strength and courage. On June 20, 1782, Congress adopted the eagle as an emblem for the United States seal, and in 1794 it was selected as an emblem for American coins. Besides America, Austria, Prussia, France and Russia uses the eagle as a national emblem.

The most famous eagle that ever lived was Abe, a well known character in American history, and a hero in many battles of the Civil War.



## SIR WALTER SCOTT ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE DOG

Of the sagacity and understanding of dogs, such number of stories, many of them well authenticated, are told, that it is a work of care and labor to make a selection of the most expressive. That such accounts should be numerous is not strange, for every human being who has seen anything of dogs cannot but have noticed their good sense and good feeling. Dogs, as well as many other animals, have some means of making known their feelings or thoughts, such as they are, one to another. They have some power of intercommunication—some sort of language, though not the language of words. A story is told of a dog having had his broken leg cured by a surgeon and having afterwards brought to the same surgeon another dog with a broken leg.

"The wisest dog I ever had," said Sir Walter Scott, "was what is called the bulldog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive that the communication between the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him and explained the enormity of his offense, after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said 'the baker was well paid,' or 'the baker was not hurt after all,' Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered, barked and rejoiced. When Camp became old and was unable to accompany his master in his rides he would still go out to meet him on his return, if he was made to understand by what road he was coming. The servant at Ashestiel, when laying the cloth for dinner, would say

to the dog, as he lay on the mat by the fire, 'Camp, my good fellow, the sheriff's coming home "by the ford" or "by the hill,"' and the poor animal would go forth to welcome his master, advancing as far and as fast as he was able in the direction indicated by the words addressed to him."

PRIZE DOG FALLS INTO SHAFT;  
MATE SAVES HIM

Chiflado, a prize winning Blue Kennair sheep collie, imported from Scotland by Rinaldo Martinez, one of the wealthiest sheepmen of southern Colorado, disappeared several weeks ago.

A wide search for the missing dog was started under direction of experienced guides, but given up when hope of recovering the valuable animal was abandoned.

It was observed at the ranch of Martinez that Rosita, mother of the famous Rosita string of collies and mate of Chiflado for two weeks had vanished nightly, remaining away until about daybreak.

Employees of Martinez followed her one Saturday night but lost trace of her in the darkness.

A night rider guarding the sheep herd of the Archuleta estate near Mount Baldy, three miles from the Martinez ranch, saw Rosita crawl stealthily up to the camp mess tent Sunday night. He watched her. He observed that she leaped a dozen times at the string of "jerked" beef and vension hung in front of the tent. He saw her gather strips of the dried beef in her mouth which she carried off. He followed.

He saw her stop above the opening of an abandoned mine shaft a mile away and drop the beef into the murky hole.

He investigated. At the bottom of the shaft twenty feet from the surface, he discovered Chiflado. The dog had fallen into the opening. He was brought to the surface apparently none the worse for the experience through which he had gone. He had been saved by his mate.

He was returned to the Martinez ranch one afternoon. Rosita met him. Their greeting touched Martinez and his employees. Chiflado smothered his mate with canine kisses. She returned them. Though both are nearly ten years old they followed this with playful puppy antics. They have been mates for eight years and are considered the best sheep dogs in America.

Martinez ordered a party of his men to board up every abandoned mine shaft within a radius of fifteen miles of his ranch.—Rocky Mountain News.

## CASES IN COURT

A director of the Society reported a man, living in Highwood, Illinois, for habitual drunkenness and failure to provide for his wife and three children. The family was destitute of food and clothing, and expecting to be evicted from their home for unpaid rent the day the complaint was made.

At complainant's request, Chief of Police Wing of Highland Park, saw Theodore M. Clark, Supervisor for Highwood district, and family were saved from eviction temporarily.

Officer Brayne went to Highwood and saw the woman and children, a girl 6 years, another 1 year and a boy 6 months old, who were living in a ramshackle house in which the windows were all broken out, and without the common necessities in the way of furnishings.

The woman stated that they had been entirely destitute many times during the six years of her married life; that her husband was a gambler and spent most of what he made on whiskey, being intoxicated the greater part of the time; that the blind pigs in that section of the country were responsible for his downfall and benefited by his winnings; that only a short time before he had come home one night with three men and a big jug of whiskey and that all four had been crazy drunk for many hours.

She told the officer that she earned some money washing clothes and working in gardens and that for three months last summer, while her husband was in jail in Waukegan, she earned \$65.00 a month working at Ravinia Theatre.

Various people in the neighborhood verified the statements she made, and it was learned that these same people had often befriended her by giving her clothing and food.

Later, the officer saw and talked with the man himself, who seemed most unconcerned.

The case was tried by State's Attorney Dady, in the County Court at Waukegan, before Judge Persons. After hearing the testimony of several people, the Court found the children dependent and committed them to the Methodist Deaconess Orphanage at Lake Bluff, Illinois, and an order entered for \$5.00 per week to be paid for the family support by the father.

Later in the day, the case of the father, charged with contributing to the dependency of his children, was called before Justice of the Peace Taylor. Assistant State's Attorney Runyard prosecuted. Defendant was held to the Grand Jury and witnesses were notified to appear the first Monday in December.

The wife is now earning her living working out by the day.

Record 68; Case 682.

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A woman appealed to the Society to locate a man, the father of her twelve months old boy, who had deserted her and gone to Canada, returning many months later with another wife and child.

Officer Brayne found that the man's own mother and sister repudiated him and sympathized with complainant. The man was arrested and the case called in the Court of Domestic Relations. Defendant demanded a jury trial. The case was continued and called again before Judge Fry, who, after hearing the evidence, ordered defendant to pay the sum of \$550 for the child's support. A surety bond was signed to insure payment.

Record 68; Case 517.



A woman notified the Society that a drunken man in her neighborhood had turned his little nine year old sister, an orphan, out into the street in the night. She stated that the man had been appointed legal guardian for the child and that the little girl was then in her (complainant's) care.

Officer Brayne soon recognized the man as an old offender, he having been taken into court on a former occasion charged with drunkenness and abuse of his wife and sister. The child had been in the Juvenile Court and committed to St. Hedwigs, having been released from there in 1913. Another relative had taken her for a time and had then returned her to the brother. The officer learned that she had not been to school for over a month and had been left alone in a room that had no fire, day after day.

When seen by the officer she was in a shamefully neglected condition. He took her to the Juvenile Home at once, where he learned that Miss Lewis, Probation Officer, had already filed a petition in the case, having found similar conditions of drunkenness and abuse some two weeks before.

When the case was called in the Juvenile Court, a few days later, the guardian-brother did not appear, but an older brother was present and was given the custody of the child until December 1st, when the case will be called again, at which time the guardian will be forced to appear.

Record 69; Case 38.

The Society was notified that a horse that had been sick for two days had been abandoned by the owner and left to die in an alley on the West Side.

Officer Dean found the horse but could not locate the owner. As the

animal was very old and unfit for work, the officer destroyed it.

Record 103; Case 199.

A citizen made complaint of a man for starving and otherwise abusing a horse. Officer Dean went to the barn in question—an old ramshackle place which had no floor—and found the horse lying in a helpless condition wedged in a small doorway among some broken boards.

Upon inquiry the officer learned that the horse belonged to a man who peddled ice. After doing all he could to make the animal more comfortable Officer Dean waited to see the owner. When he appeared he was arrested and taken before Judge Rafferty, who fined him \$3.00 and costs. The horse was humanely destroyed.

Record 102; Case 717.

Complaint was made of a South Side firm for driving a very thin and seemingly over-worked horse in one of its delivery wagons.

Officer Nolan investigated and found that it was not a case of cruelty. The horse, while thin and old, was in good health, and was only being driven on short routes, more for the exercise it gave him than for the work he accomplished. The firm had owned the animal many years and had too much consideration for the faithful beast to either sell or destroy him. The stable, belonging to the firm, was sanitary and had a plentiful supply of good food. Officer Nolan examined fourteen other horses belonging to the company and found them all in excellent condition.

This was one of the cases where "appearances are deceptive." Old, thin horses, like old, thin people, sometimes look jaded when they feel very well. A moderate amount of exercise in the open air is the best thing for them.

Record 103; Case 228.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

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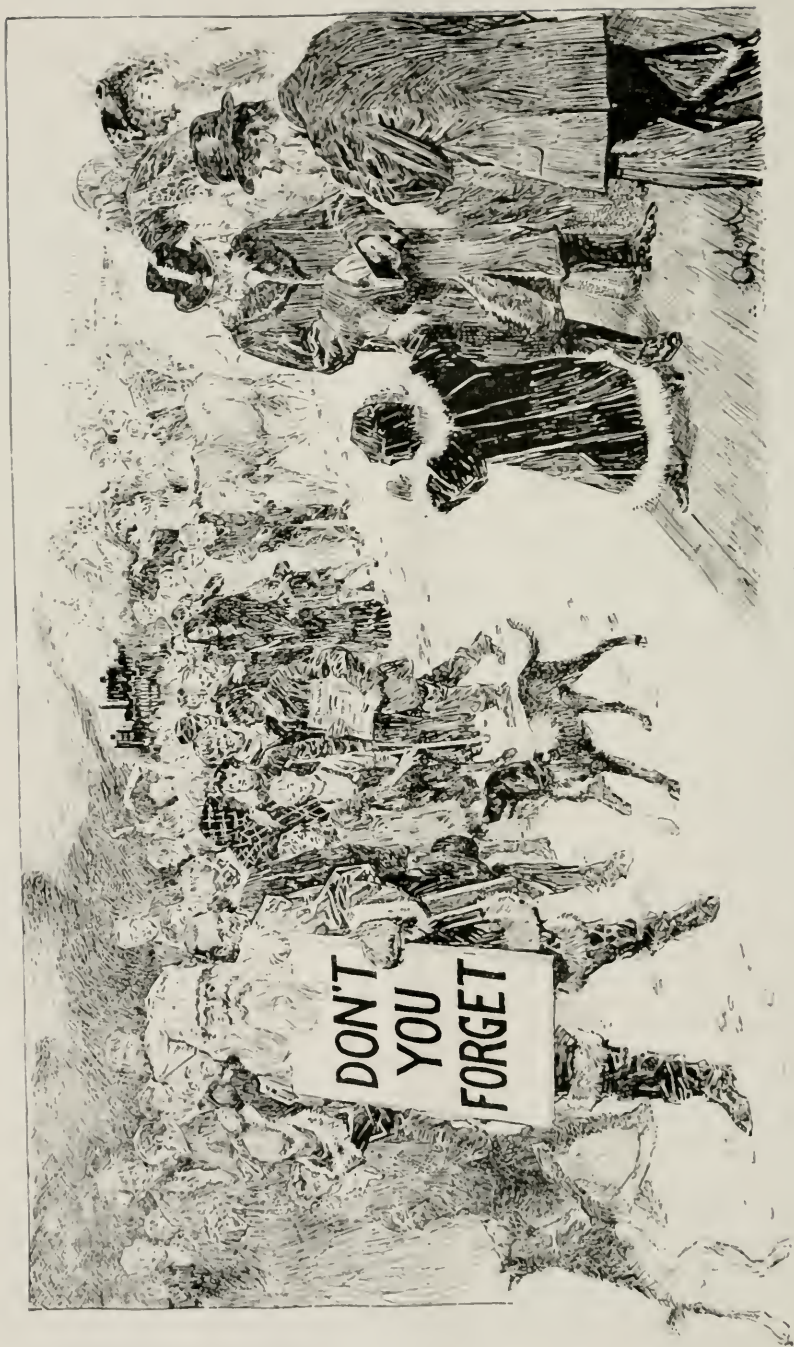
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A Word to the Rich

A REMINDER FOR THE HOLIDAYS AS WELL AS ALL THE YEAR ROUND

From Life

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. X

DECEMBER, 1914

No. 2

## WOMAN'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE CONGRESS

Held under official auspices of the Illinois State Welfare Commission,  
December 10, 11, 12, 1914, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

A congress of four hundred women of Illinois gathered in Chicago at the invitation of Lieutenant-Governor of State, Barratt O'Hara, representing the Illinois State Welfare Commission, to discuss and endorse legislative measures pertaining to women and children for presentation at the next session of the Legislature.

It was a unique occasion, being the first time in the history of the country that a Legislature has sought the advice of women in passing laws concerning them and their children,—in fact the first body of citizens, men or women, ever assembled as an advisory council to the legislature of any state.

The meeting was one of unification on good laws for women and children irrespective of suffrage and politics; and the body was made up of able and active women workers, among whom were many of the best known educators, lawyers, doctors, editors, club women and social workers of the state.

The presence of Lieut. Gov. O'Hara and a committee from the upper house of the general assembly lent official dignity to the occasion. After stating the purpose of the congress and declaring it to be a part of the Illinois legislative proceedings,—“the preparation of the best thought in Illinois womanhood for proposed laws for the protection and benefit of the women and children of the state.” Mr. O'Hara

graciously yielded the gavel to Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, and Chairman of the Congress, who paid high tribute to the progressiveness of the lawmakers who had inaugurated so important a movement toward genuine democracy.

The three sessions of the congress were held in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel, and the legislative measures considered were divided into three classes; namely, (1) Social Legislation, (2) Educational and (3) Industrial.

Thursday Morning, December 10, 1914

The programme was formally opened by the presentation of the

### WIFE ABANDONMENT BILL=MEASURE

for the better support of wife and children, drafted by Judge Charles N. Goodnow, of the Court of Domestic Relations, who opened the discussion.

He said in part:

“Our present provision for the care of abandoned wives and children is wholly inadequate. All a man need to do to get out of his marital obligations is to abandon his family, submit to an arrest and fine and contribute a sum for their support for ONE YEAR. Then he is free.” The prime purpose of the bill is to make wife abandonment a continuous offense as long as the couple remain man and wife, with responsibility for the support of the children until they are 18 years of age. Many women, when deserted, endeavor to get on without the husband, struggling along until

they cannot longer provide for the little ones. In the meantime the statute of limitations makes it impossible to go after the husband. The present law provides that when a man abandons his wife he is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined. There is no provision in the law which takes care of a lazy man who will not provide for his family. The wife can secure nothing. In many cases the wife would be better off if the husband would go away and stay. As a result of the present abandonment law \$96,000 have been collected in fines in the clerk's office in wife and child abandonment cases, but there has been no redress for the wife or child.

### NEW PROPOSED LAW REGARDING WIFE AND CHILD ABANDONMENT

A BILL.

For an Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or, without lawful excuse to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases.

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: That every person who shall, without any reasonable cause, neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, or any person who shall, without lawful excuse, desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years, in destitute or necessitous circumstances, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed twelve hundred dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail, house of correction or workhouse, not to exceed two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 2. Proceedings under this act may be by indictment or information.

Section 3. At any time before the trial, upon motion of the complainant and upon notice to the defendant, the court at any time or a judge thereof in vacation, may enter such temporary order as may seem just, providing for the support or maintenance of the wife or child or children of the defendant, or both, pendente lite, and may for violation of such order punish the offender as for a contempt of court.

Section 4. Whenever a fine shall be imposed, it may be directed by the court to be paid, in whole or in part, to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children. Provided, that before the trial with the consent of the defendant, or at the trial, on entry of a plea of guilty, or after conviction, instead of imposing the penalty provided in this act, or in addition thereto the court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances, and to the financial ability or earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by the court from time to time as circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum periodically for a term not exceeding two years, to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the said minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the court as trustee; and shall also have the power to release the defendant from custody on probation for the period fixed in the order of judgment upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without surety, in such sum as the court or a judge thereof in vacation, may order and approve. The condition of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in court whenever ordered to do so by said court, at such period as may be fixed, within two years, and shall further comply with the terms of such order of support, or of any subsequent modification thereof, then such recognizance shall be void; otherwise in full force and effect.

Section 5. If the court be satisfied by information and due proof under oath, that at any time during said period of two years, the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith proceed with the trial of the defendant under the original charge, or sentence him or her under the original conviction, or enforce the suspended sentence, as the case may be. In case of forfeiture of recognizance, and enforcement thereof by execution, the sum so recovered may, in the discretion of the court, be paid, in whole or in part, to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian or trustee of the said minor child or children.

Section 6. No other or greater evidence shall be required to prove the marriage of such husband and wife, or that the defendant is the father or mother of such child or children, than is or shall be required to prove such fact in a civil action.

Section 7. In no prosecution under this act shall any existing statute or rule of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife apply. And both husband and wife shall be competent witnesses to testify to any



and all relevant matters, including the fact of such marriage and the parentage of such child or children: Provided, that neither shall be compelled to give evidence incriminating himself or herself.

Section 8. Actions against persons under this act who shall without any reasonable cause, neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife may be prosecuted at any time during the existence of the marriage relations.

Section 9. Actions against persons under this act who shall without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children, may be prosecuted at any time until said child or children reach the age of eighteen years.

Section 10. It is hereby expressly declared that the offenses as hereinbefore set forth in this act, are and they shall be so taken and construed to be continuing offenses.

Section 11. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

CHARLES N. GOODNOW.

After much interesting discussion the proposed measure was referred to the executive committee for formal endorsement to the Legislature by a unanimous vote.

#### A MEASURE FOR THE PROPER SUPPORT OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

This measure is one that provides for the proper support and maintenance of illegitimate children by the father when he is proven to be the father. It does not cover all injuries done to illegitimate children. It provides that the money for support of child shall not be paid to the mother in a lump sum but shall be placed at the disposal of the court, guardian or asylum having custody of child.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Keene H. Addington. He said that the idea of holding the congress was to establish an ideal in regard to legislative measures, and quoted Woodrow Wilson as saying (long before he was President) "Public opinion writes our laws before they reach our legislators."

"The first proposition in this bill is to see that a child born out of wedlock has a square deal. Such a child should have

proper care. The measure should be made a SUPPORT measure only. Don't make the father a criminal. You take away the possibility of a matrimonial alliance (which is sometimes desired) if the father is branded as a criminal.

"Some say, if it is not made a criminal measure there is chance for evasion. It can be kept enough of a criminal measure to provide for extradition. The abandonment law is based on obligation to support the illegitimate child and is not a criminal measure unless the culprit leaves the state, when he can be extradited. All the rest remains a civil measure. Create your ideal and bring your law up to it. Do not try to go too fast. In common law an illegitimate child can only inherit from his mother. Do not bring the inheritance question nor the question of the illegitimate child taking the father's name into this bill. Payment of the hospital bill should be included. The whole obligation of the bill is to help the woman and her child, which can best be done by making it a civil and not a criminal measure."

Mr. Addington urged the women to be willing to accomplish one good step at a time and to wait patiently for the accomplishment of education of public opinion, for their complete legislative desires, giving as an illustration of the wisdom of making moderate changes, that if the measure for the proper support of illegitimate children was to be coupled with the abandonment bill neither one would pass, while as separate measures each would have a chance to become law. He greatly emphasized the fact that too much in one bill meant failure.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Lucy Waite read a bill that she had drafted, after twenty-five years' thought and work. It was an act to amend the condition and estate of children born out of wedlock, and provides that any child born out of wedlock shall be an heir to its father and mother the same as if born in a statutory way.

In this connection, Judge Goodnow said that although the present law was abominable calling on the father to pay \$550 in ten years or only 97 cents a week, he would not advise, at this

time, killing the passage of the Measure for the Support of Illegitimate Children by adding other things. "Many excellent measures must be left out of bills until the public is educated. Do not put in so many things that the fundamental correction will be defeated." He pointed out one feature in Dr. Waite's bill that would always defeat its passage;—namely, that it jeopardized the welfare of the legitimate child by taking away from a man the disposal of his property unless he takes care of the illegitimate children. The Judge paused and then added: "Under our present law he can disinherit his legitimate children."

"If you allow the illegitimate child to share in his father's estate at the expense of the legitimate mother and her children, you are putting a premium on illegitimacy."

After able and interesting speeches from several delegates, the question was put. It was carried to endorse the principles embodied in the measure for the proper support of illegitimate children, as drafted by Judge Goodnow.

#### ABATEMENT AND INJUNCTION ACT MEASURE FOR THE ABOLITION OF HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION

Refers to the better regulation of houses of prostitution; provides that the owner can be enjoined—that he cannot occupy nor rent it for one year if it is proven that it has been a public nuisance. (It has worked out in states where tried.)

Judge Robert McMurdy opened the discussion.

"This law had its origin in Iowa in 1909. There is reason to believe that because so many states have adopted this measure in dealing with the problem of prostitution, that it will pass.

"The Writ of Injunction is the buzz saw of the law. That is the one thing evil people fear. The Iowa idea permits any citizen to bring an injunction. Any well intentioned citizen may resort to the method. The very fact that the law exists would help. Another feature is that you can prove the character of the place by the reputation

of the inmates. It also provides for the confiscation of all the property in the house as is the case in gambling house raids. Equity concerns itself only with property rights—the basic principle of this measure."

A delegate stated that the measure holds the owners as well as the inmates, and that California had passed a similar bill. The question being put, it was carried to endorse the principle embodied in the bill before the house. Moved and carried that the measure be placed in hands of the Executive Board for further action.

#### MEASURE FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE FINING SYSTEM OF DEALING WITH PROSTITUTES

The workers dealing with prostitutes find the present law very inadequate. It provides for a fine, after paying which the offender is free to go back to her old life of shame. More effective means of dealing with such cases is greatly needed.

Mr. George L. Reker, Asst. Corporation Counsel, led the discussion and said in part:

"If a girl is brought into the Morals Court for soliciting on the street and she is found guilty, she is fined. This fine is paid by a man who is always present. The city does not want that money. It ought to HELP the GIRL.

"The old fining system in dealing with prostitutes has been in use since the English law was written. The present law provides a fine of \$200. It takes money from the girl and puts her in the power of the man who pays her fine. We want a law that does not send the girl back to the underworld she came from.

"The new measure provides that the Judge may send the girl to a proper house or shelter; that the man or woman who runs the house from which she is taken may be imprisoned for a year. The present law provides a fine of \$200."

After much animated discussion, by members of the congress, it was carried to endorse the measure and moved and carried that it be referred to the Executive Committee for further action.

## STATE CARE OF THE FEEBLE MINDED

An important and much needed thing since feeble-minded people should be segregated and prevented from marrying and reproducing their kind.

Judge Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, was to have opened this discussion but as he was unable to be present owing to an injured foot, Mr. Sherman Kingsley introduced the measure. Among other things he said:

"We have 1,600 such persons in Lincoln alone, and fully 20,000 uncared for in the state. They are unable to care for themselves, especially women of child-bearing age. There should be a commitment feature in the bill so these unfortunates can be kept in these institutions. They are often dismissed into the community by the institution authorities when they know there is still danger. They should be committed to a judge and overlooked before they are sent out. At the present time we are piling up trouble by allowing the production of the feeble-minded."

Mr. J. Kent Greene, legal assistant to Judge Olson, also talked on the subject.

"The Municipal Court of Chicago, through the psychopathic laboratory, has demonstrated that a large percentage of the persons of both sexes who are charged with crime are feeble-minded. They should be placed on farms or in state institutions. We have not enough such institutions and no farms. We need legislation to enable the state to take possession of these persons and to force them into institutions or colonies or onto farms. A law is needed permitting the use of the finger print system definitely to identify those persons convicted of crime and to force physical examination of those suspected of having social diseases.

"The feeble-minded, both men and women, should be segregated to cut off the possibility of progeny."

After many speeches favoring the bill, the congress unanimously endorsed the measure referring it to the Executive Board for action.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC-  
EMBER 10TH

Conferences 2 to 4 p. m.

Meeting of the Executive Committee with the Advisory Council, 2:15 p. m.

## FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11TH

The second session of the Woman's Legislative Congress opened with the reading of the minutes of the previous session and also those of the meeting of the Executive Board and Advisory Council. These were approved. Mrs. Treadwell, the Chairman, announced that it had been decided to print and circulate a million copies of the principles adopted by the Congress. A collection was then taken to defray this expense, in accordance with a motion that \$1.00 or more be contributed by every delegate in attendance to help in spreading the bulletins in regard to pending legislation throughout the State.

A motion was passed at the meeting of the Executive Board as follows: That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a statement of principles to be adopted at each session.

Announcement was then made of the several conferences to be held in the afternoon.

The first feature of the morning's regular programme was then announced.

THE UNIT OR THE DUAL SYSTEM OF  
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The following statement of principles concerning vocational education was read:

1. All vocational education that is supported by taxation—Federal, State or local—should be incorporated in, and made an integral part of, our present public school system.

2. Vocational work that is specialized in its character, should, in the public schools, be offered only to those pupils who have attained the age of 14, or who have com-

pleted the 8th grade of the elementary schools.

3. No course of study offered in the public schools should be so narrowly vocational in scope and content as to preclude some work of a liberal type designed to fit the pupil for the broader duties of citizenship.

4. A fair proportion of the cost of public education, both general and vocational, should be met by State taxation; the funds collected by State taxation for school purposes to be distributed in a way that will in some measure equalize educational opportunities throughout the State.

Adopted on Dec. 11, 1914, by the Women's Legislative Congress, held under authority and official auspices of the Illinois Senate Welfare Commission.

Prof. W. C. Bagley, of Urbana, Ill., opened the discussion by reading an excellent paper which he had prepared, setting forth the principles just quoted in a remarkably clear and interesting way. This is soon to be published.

Mr. Edwin G. Cooley, former Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, being in the audience was called upon unexpectedly to make a five minute impromptu speech on the side of the dual system of vocational training for which he stands. He said that he had been given only twenty minutes' notice and five minutes in which to speak, so that he could scarcely do the subject justice. He talked rapidly, well and to the point. Although they were diametrically opposed to each other in the advocacy of their different systems, both men urged laws to provide for the education of all children, as the present system is creating classes, and both advised the extension of the school period from 14 to 16 years. The two men indulged in a verbal passage at arms and many others joined in the lively debate.

Mrs. Treadwell retired from the chair at this time and Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman, first vice-chairman, presided in her place.

## SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL CENTERS

Discussion led by Mrs. Moses Purvin, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. She said in part:

"We feel that the common school is the common property of the people and should be open as a meeting place for all sorts of deliberations.

"We must have some municipal recreation centers until we return to that good old time when all the men and women have firesides and all can sit by them."

She read the following statement of principles which she hoped could be embodied in a measure:

"It shall be lawful for boards of school trustees, whether in cities, townships or districts, to grant the use of school buildings for civic deliberations, free of charge to the people of their respective cities, townships or districts; and it shall be lawful for these same boards to conduct supervised recreational activities in school houses, and to pay for the services of such special supervising officers as may be needed in connection with such use, out of the school funds of the citizens, townships or districts where such activities are conducted; provided, that such meetings and recreational activities shall not be held so as to interfere with the regular day school use of buildings."

These principles, as stated, were adopted by the Congress.

## STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND-LAW

Miss Margaret A. Haley, of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, opened the discussion. She contrasted the salaries of the 30,000 teachers of the state with wages paid carpenters and tradesmen. She stated that at the last legislature, Senator McGill introduced a bill for a minimum wage in Illinois of \$300 for teachers but that it failed of passage because there were those who thought that was too much. Therefore, the teachers were asking for a state wide pension. She said that many other states are asking for such a measure and that the State Teachers' Association had gone on record as favoring the bill.



The following was read and adopted:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES  
REGARDING PENSIONS  
FOR TEACHERS IN  
ILLINOIS.

A pension law for teachers, state-wide in its application, except that its provisions shall not apply to Chicago nor to Peoria unless the teachers of Peoria desire it.

State to appropriate an amount equal to the teachers' contributions.

Flat contributions by teachers and flat pensions; that is, teachers to contribute the same sum for the same years of service, and all teachers to be entitled to the same annuity who have taught the full number of years required for a full pension.

Disability pension after a certain number of years of service, not to exceed fifteen years, and full pension after twenty-five years of teaching.

Contributing teachers to elect a working majority of the members of the board to administer the pension fund.

EXTENSION OF SCHOOL AGE FROM  
FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN

Mr. William L. Bodine, Supt. of Compulsory Education introduced this topic for discussion.

He made an earnest plea for the measure and urged that the youth be taken from the factory and put in school. He read convincing statistics relative to children leaving school at the age of 14, and also in regard to truancy. He referred to the Wife and Child Abandonment Measure in terms of warm approval. "Give the boys and girls who wish to earn something, (outside of school) a chance. Do not send truants to St. Charles." He said he would enforce any compulsory law, old or new, and that he would always co-operate with the women of Illinois who are entitled to the credit for all the laws for the welfare of women and children that have been placed on the statute books of Illinois.

Judge Mary Bartelme and Miss Grace Reid spoke very effectively in

favor of raising the school age. After considerable able discussion among the delegates, the bare principle of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years, was adopted for recommendation.

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AGE OF CONSENT

Discussion introduced by Miss Caroline Grimsby in place of Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, Supt. of Juvenile Protective Association.

Miss Grimsby said until the year 1819 there was no limit to the age of consent; that it ranged from 7 years in some states to 17 in others; that twelve states have now raised the age to 18 years. In Illinois it is 16. She stated that a male must be over 17 before he can be convicted. She recommended that both the male and female be considered in this measure, and added that among the states in which woman suffrage has been granted, six have raised the age of consent to 18 years.

Dr. Effa V. Davis moved that the Congress endorse the idea of raising the age of consent for both boys and girls from 16 to 18 years. A very vigorous discussion followed participated in by Dr. Smith, Mrs. Everett and other delegates. The motion was carried.

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EUGENICS

Subject introduced and discussion opened by Mrs. Jannotta, who said that the eugenic committee which she represented had decided to concentrate on requiring a health certificate before marriage.

Judge Gemmill, who had drafted a bill incorporating the eugenic-certificate of health marriage idea, was introduced and spoke for a few moments in support of such a measure.

The bill provides that no person affected with epilepsy or a transmissa-

ble disease, or insane person, idiot or imbecile shall be permitted to marry. That any person applying for a license must have a certificate from a physician showing freedom from any of these afflictions. When the facts are disputed or the diagnostician is uncertain, laboratory tests shall be made or the applicant shall have a hearing before a Judge. Discussion so heated that it threatened to become a challenge to mortal combat was stimulated by this topic of eugenics, about which there seemed to be stronger and greater diversity of opinion than was called forth by any other. Dr. Anna Blount, Dr. Dickenson, Arthur Burrige Farwell spoke in favor of the measure while Mrs. Avery Coonley Ward, Dr. Lucy Waite Robertson and Dr. Leonora Beck offered equally vigorous opposition to it. Others took up the fight and grew in such numbers that in order to sheath the sharp division of opinion, a motion was made and seconded to defer action until the following day. When the measure had been peacefully laid on the table, the session adjourned.

The Eugenic storm was renewed the next day by the introduction of a resolution to indorse the law requiring health certificates from all men and women desiring to marry. The Chair ruled the motion out of order. A similar motion was again made and again ruled out of order. An appeal was made from the Chair to the house. A vote to table the subject was taken and carried by two to one.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 11TH

Conferences from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

#### FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11TH

Session held in Florentine Room, Congress Hotel from 8:15 to 11 o'clock, Mrs. Treadwell in the chair.

Programme opened with some ex-

cellent music by the Lois Manon Orchestra, violin, cello, clarinet and piano, which tendered its services free of charge as a voluntary offering to the cause of woman.

The subject matter for the evening was as follows:

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR ILLINOIS

This was opened by Judge John McGoorty, who said that if there had ever been any doubt of the advisability of giving suffrage to women it must by this time be dispelled. He outlined the needs of a constitution convention by reason of the numerous taxing bodies of Cook County, and the need of the readjustment of the revenue of the State.

He stated that in the call for delegates to a constitutional convention the qualifications of these delegates should be the same as those of State legislators. He thought a Constitutional convention from a woman's standpoint would be the desire on the part of women to strike out the word "male" in the qualifications for electors, both constitutional and statutory.

Mr. Charles E. Merriam, Alderman, was the next speaker. He referred to the present constitution, made 44 years ago, as one of advanced change at that time, but physical and commercial interests having changed the character of our state, made it necessary that many changes be secured thru a constitutional convention. He said that if such a convention should be called, it would open the way for the solution of many of the social and industrial problems confronting us.

In answer to the question "Why have we not had a constitutional convention?" asked, together with several others, by Mrs. George Bass, Mr. Merriam said:

"Well, the reasons are many, but here are some of the best ones. This state is one of the most heterogeneous of the forty-eight.

It has city and country people. It has different kinds of people in different parts of the state. In Egypt, for instance, the people are what we ordinarily call southerners. It has party divisions. There is a division of the people roughly into those for and those against the corporate interests.

Now, when you remember only one-third of either house can block a measure for a constitutional convention, you may understand why we haven't had one. It isn't so hard for one interest or another to get the necessary one-third of one house."

Dr. Ernst Freund spoke next and stated that if the legislature should vote in favor of the Constitutional Convention the people would vote on the resolution in 1916, and if accepted by the people the legislature in 1917 would issue a call for an election of constitutional convention delegates, which would convene and within six months submit a new constitution for the consideration of the people, which, if accepted, would go into effect in 1918. He advocated that no social nor industrial policy be written into a new constitution, as he believed that these problems should be handled by a legislative commission. He suggested that an amending clause to the one article clause to our constitution be considered and a resolution for an amending clause be submitted to the next legislature. He explained in answer to Mrs. Bass's question, that some member would introduce a resolution for a constitutional convention at the next session of the Legislature, which will require a two-thirds vote for passage in each House, and a majority of all the votes cast at the next general election.

Lieut. Gov. Barratt O'Hara then suggested ways for women to assist in securing a constitutional convention. He advised organizations to interest the newspapers to take up an insistent campaign for a constitutional convention.

After an involved parliamentary struggle, the Congress finally approved of the constitutional convention and

Dr. Davis made a motion to endorse the idea, which she followed by a second motion to the effect that the Women's Legislative Congress endorse the idea of urging the next General Assembly to amend the amending clause of the State Constitution.

Miss Haley offered the following substitute motion to amend the amending clause of the constitution:

"Moved as a substitute for the motion before the House that the Congress endorse the amending of the amending clause of the constitution to provide that the people may have the power to initiate amendments to the constitution, that the Legislature by a majority vote of both Houses may submit amendments to the constitution, that a majority of all the votes cast on any amendment submitted to the people shall adopt the amendment and that any number of amendments may be submitted to the voters at one election."

#### SATURDAY, MORNING, DECEMBER 12TH

Minimum Wage was the first topic introduced and Miss Gertrude Barnum, Special Agent for Federal Commission for Industrial Relations, opened the discussion. She spoke with feeling and conviction of the existing wretched conditions for the wage earners among women and children forced to seek their livelihood in the world of business and labor. She plead with American women not to accept from their husbands, money wrested from underpaid and overworked women employees, and then rebuked the working women for tolerating present conditions.

When Miss Barnum had finished Lieut. Gov. O'Hara added a ringing and impassioned plea for the living wage for women. He denounced the low wages paid to women and girl workers in Illinois as vicious and characterized those in the smaller towns as unspeakable.

A delegate charged that "Mrs. Bargain Hunter" was culpable to a marked degree. "I don't believe we should be too strong in our denouncing of



the employer for paying working girls \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week wages, for we are in a large part responsible for this extensive exploitation of labor. Do we not hound the shopkeeper continually for bargains, reductions and discounts? Isn't he practically forced against the wall in his efforts to satiate woman's desire for a bargain? Rather than criticise him too harshly, it might be well for us to pay legitimate prices to economize personally. By so doing we would be narrowing the existing deficit between the cost of living for the shop girl and her salary."

At this point three distinguished guests were welcomed to the Congress: Hon. Mr. Purse, former Superintendent of Schools, in Milwaukee, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and Miss Jane Addams. They each responded to the welcome accorded them in brief and excellent speeches, full of pith and point.

#### ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN

Subject opened for discussion by Mr. Fred Ebeling, Secretary and Agent of Chicago Cooks and Pastry Cooks Union. He made an interesting and strong appeal to the Congress for the endorsement of a law to provide "one day's rest in seven" for all workers. He said that hotel and restaurant employes work 365 days a year, ten hours a day.

In the city of Chicago, thousands of men and women are working every day in the year. They arise at 5:30 o'clock in the morning in order to report for work at 7:00 o'clock. They work a twelve-hour watch, quit at seven in the evening, reaching home at about 8:30 p. m.

In some hotels and many of the restaurants, the employees are given board and room by their employers, being given the poorest rooms in the house.

Neither men nor women are allowed a day of rest. It is impossible to preserve the health of these workers unless a weekly rest day is provided.

The employers give a day of rest to all such employees who by the very strength of their unions can demand it, but refuse to grant same to the help who are not in a

position to organize for self-protection.

In the self-service lunch rooms there are men and women employed who never receive time off during the day and work every day for wages as low as \$1.00 per week.

The supreme need of a worker is *hope*. Without *hope* all work done becomes unpleasant. For the worker to have a day each week in which to do as he pleases, go where and when he pleases, as long as doing so does not infringe on the rights of others to do the same, should be a constitutional guarantee to every wage-worker in America.

It is the duty of the State to protect those who are unable to protect themselves, as the health of the workers is the wealth of the State.

It is as much to the interest of employers as to employees to protect the workers from being overworked.

We can not expect to have food cooked in a clean and sanitary condition by overworked, sick and unhealthy employees.

To preserve hope, health and sanitation, and to build up the homes, promote the social and moral standard of the workers, "one day rest in seven" is absolutely necessary. Had the 48th General Assembly of Illinois passed the bill two years ago, the cooks', waiters' and waitresses' strike would not have occurred. It would also have been unnecessary to walk up and down on the sidewalk in front of the lunchrooms. Neither would the Circuit Court have issued injunctions prohibiting same.

Churches, charity organizations, doctors, lawyers and even the United Society have indorsed the principle of "One day rest in seven."

The Secretary of State has issued a charter to a "One Day Rest in Seven" league, the American Federation of Labor in Illinois has indorsed and instructed its Legislative Committee to work for the measure. In fact, the only opposition has been the United States Steel Corporation and the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association.

From a medical viewpoint, we cannot but agree with Dr. A. W. Evans, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago and a man who has been a Health Commissioner in reality as well as in name, when he said that the "one day rest in seven," especially for people who work in kitchens, is absolutely necessary for the protection of their health and strength.

#### THE WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

AGNES NESTOR, PRESIDENT; EMMA STEGHAGEN, SECRETARY.

The reasonable demand for one day's rest



in seven alone should appeal to all who stand for decent and humane treatment of employees.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF LABOR LEGISLATION.  
SEVEN-DAY LABOR IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

Knowledge of the extent of seven-day labor in the United States is still very fragmentary. Only three states—Massachusetts, Minnesota and New York—seem so far to have made any study of the question within their borders.

The following is a tentative list, according to present information, of those industries in which seven-day labor occurs. The appearance of an industry on the list does not mean that wherever that industry is carried on, or for every worker engaged in it, seven-day labor is the rule, but merely that seven-day labor has at some place or for some large group of workers, been found to exist therein.

UNITED STATES LABOR BUREAU REPORT ON  
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON  
AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED  
STATES. SEVEN-DAY LABOR IN THE  
IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

During May, 1910, the period covered by this investigation, 50,000, or 29%, of the 173,000 employees of blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills covered by this report (all in the United States except the Bethlehem Steel Works), customarily worked seven days per week, and 20% of them worked eighty-four hours or more per week, which, in effect, means a twelve-hour working day every day in the week, including Sunday. The evil of seven-day work was particularly accentuated by the fact developed in the investigation, that the seven-day working week was not confined to the blast-furnace department, where there is a metallurgical necessity for continuous operation, and in which department 88% of the employees worked seven days a week; but it was also found that, to a considerable extent, in other departments where no such metallurgical necessity can be claimed, productive work was carried on, on Sunday just as on other days in the week. For example, in some establishments the Bessemer converters, the open-hearth furnaces and blooming, rail and structural mills were found operating seven days a week for commercial reasons only.

The hardship of a twelve-hour day and a seven-day week is still further increased by the fact that every week or two weeks, as the case may be, when the employees on the day shift are transferred to the night shift, and vice-versa, employees remain on duty without relief either eighteen or twenty-four consecutive hours, according to the prac-

tice adopted for the change of shift. The most common plan to effect this change of shift is to work one shift of employees on the day of change through the entire twenty-four hours, the succeeding shift working the regular twelve hours when it comes on duty. In some instances, the change is effected by having one shift remain on duty eighteen hours and the succeeding shift work eighteen hours. During the time that one shift is on duty, of course, the employees on the other shift have the same number of hours of relief from duty.

IN A NUTSHELL.

1. Seven-day labor is bad for the worker and it is a suicidal policy for the state.
2. Most seven-day labor is unnecessary.
3. Other countries have legislated against it.
4. "Sunday laws," because unscientific and impractical, have failed.
5. One day of rest in seven is the only effective method of preventing seven-day labor.
6. It is admitted by employers to be "reasonable and fair."
7. Therefore, a law requiring one day of rest in seven, no matter how continuous the industry, is the real remedy.

HOUSE BILL No. 19

48TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1913.

Introduced by Mr. H. W. Harris, Feb. 18, 1913.

Read by title, ordered printed and referred to Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs, when appointed.

Reported favorable and lost on the floor by four votes.

A BILL

For an Act to provide for one day's rest in seven for employees.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That no person shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory or foundry or laundry or hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, or in any place of amusement, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution, incorporated or unincorporated in this State, more than six days in any one week.

Sec. 2. Every employer coming under the provisions of this Act shall arrange the work of his employees in such a manner as to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall post in the shop or place of employment, a schedule of hours showing the regu-

lar working period during the entire week and designating clearly the day of the week which is the rest day for each employee respectively. The employer shall promptly file with State factory department a copy of such schedule and every change therein.

Sec. 3. Any employer who shall require or permit or suffer any person to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this Act more than the number of days provided in this Act, during any week, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse so to arrange the work of persons in his employ that they shall not work more than the number of days provided in this Act, during any one week, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$100.00.

Sec. The State department of factory inspection shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Act and prosecuting all violations thereof.

Sec. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"The woman's legislative congress indorses the idea of one day of rest in seven to preserve hope, religion, refinement and physical safety to our workers and thereby preserve our best American ideals."

### CHILD LABOR

The discussion led by Miss Edith Wyatt, President of Consumers League of Illinois, was the last measure to be taken up. The Congress advised that an employer should be required to give a vacation permit for children applying for work between 14 and 16 years and that this permit should be void on the first day of school. That no girls under 18 and no boys under 16 should work at street trades, such as newsboys. That boys under 21 should not be employed in messenger service between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

In the closing moments of the congress motions calling for a more accurate registration of births and asking that any public officer refusing to carry out his duties should be retired were passed. Miss Jane Addams came to the rescue of women arguing over whether they should indorse laws re-

quiring only birth registration or favor compilation of all vital statistics. While the words "vital statistics" were confusing, Miss Addams put the same thing in a different way and it was indorsed unanimously.

During the closing hour, just as in the federal congress, a number of measures, undebated, were brought forward with a rush for endorsement before the gavel announced adjournment. Most of them, as in the law-making body of the nation, were tabled. Speakers were limited to one minute and gavelled down instantly when guilty of "vain repetition."

The First Woman's Legislative Congress was a great success from every standpoint. It lasted three days. "That period of full attendance and close attention proved of the greatest educational value to the women delegates themselves. All had been leaders in some movement or other, so gaining the distinction that led to their being asked to participate in the congress; but few had a broad view of the entire field of woman's needs comprehended in the divisions of social, educational and industrial legislation. Those three days were a growing time for Illinois women. They are more nearly united to-day on their needs; and are also much wiser."

The meeting—so unique in concept and successful in operation—was one of the finest things that has come to the women of Illinois. It roused our women to a keener sense of the need for improved legislation, and gave them an intelligent grasp of what to do to help to accomplish it.

As the Congress and everything pertaining to it was in the interest of humanity, in the broadest sense of humanitarianism, the Illinois Humane Society feels a deep interest in its work and takes pleasure in giving more publicity to this movement for State Welfare.

RETH EWING, Delegate.

## FORM OF BEQUEST

*To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:*

## FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

## FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.



Photograph by Louis Baas  
Cleveland, Ohio

MOTHER AND BABY CAMEL



## CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BABY CAMEL THAT WALKED  
TO JESUS

By WALTER A. DYER.

Now this is the story that old Abd-el-Atti told to little Hamzi as they sat cross-legged before a small fire of charcoal on the roof of their house in the Syrian village of Hâsbeiyâ, looking across the pleasant olive groves and vineyard terraces and the fruitful little River Hâsbâni, beneath the snowy turban of Mount Hermon, to the sharp, barren ridge of Jebel-ez-Zohr.

Many, many years ago—oh, longer ago than anybody's great-great-grandfather can remember—there lived in the country of Persia a tribe of priests called Magi. They worshiped God by worshiping the sun and the moon and the stars, and, because they kept themselves so clean and pure, God prospered them and showed them many of His mysteries.

Like all people in those days they watched for the coming of the Messiah, and because they were astrologers they searched the heavens for a sign. One night—the night the Christ Child was born in the manger—the wise men among the Magi discovered a light in the sky, which some took to be a comet and some a very bright star. These Magi were very learned and knew all the stars, and the appearance of the new light puzzled them, until God revealed to one of them, in a vision, that it was not a star at all, but an angel with a torch, ready to lead them to the spot where the infant Messiah lay.

The holy man went out and studied the light, and lo! it moved westward. Then he went and told his brethren. Of them the three most wise and devout resolved to follow the light whithersoever it might lead them.

Now the holy man to whom the birth of the Child had been revealed

(his name was Melik) had a favorite camel. She was not a gentle camel. She bit viciously with her strong front teeth at camels and horses and men, and even at Melik sometimes. She would have kicked with her forefeet also, only she could do more damage with her teeth. She was a mean, ill-natured, exceedingly stupid animal, as indeed most camels are.

But she was of the ancient lineage of the Maharai, and was strong and of great endurance. She could store away more food and drink in her hump than any other camel Melik had ever known. No sand storm could weaken her, no sun was too hot, no journey too long. She would swing along always, swift and powerful, bearing her burden. So Melik chose her to carry him into the West.

Melik took his camel and threw richly woven rugs over her back. On her head he placed a tasseled head-dress, and about her neck a new prayer-rope of many colored strands, tied with the sacred knot, so that its tassel hung nearly to her knees. Her own coat was a rich, dark brown, and she looked very handsome in all this finery.

Just as he was finishing Melik felt a light touch on his thigh, and looking down, he saw a little camel calf about three feet high, of a light cream color, with soft eyes the color of strained honey. Then he remembered; a son had been born to his old camel on the morning he had first discovered the new light in the heavens, but his mind had been so occupied with other things that he had forgotten about it.

The baby camel had been standing on his weak little legs in a corner of the courtyard, perplexed and alarmed by the bustle of preparation. Even his own mother looked strange and a bit frightful to him in her bright trap-

pings. But at length loneliness and hunger overcame his fear and he came timidly up, his eyes big with wonder, and slipped in close to his mother's side.

Now Melik was a humane man and he knew that a baby camel could not leave its mother until it was a year old, and that so young a one as this would certainly perish if left alone. Yet he felt that he must ride the mother, as the quest was important and she was the only camel he had that he felt sure would carry him as far as he wanted to go. Finally, with great misgivings, he decided to let the baby camel go along, too, since all he knew how to do seemed to be to trot along close beside his mother. So Melik made a little prayer-rope for the calf also, and knotted it about his neck.

The news of the Heavenly light had spread all over the countryside, and there were hundreds and thousands of people who wanted to accompany the three holy priests of the Magi on their journey.

The next day they started, and as they went other holy men and hundreds of soldiers joined them, until there was a great army. Some rode horses, some marched on foot, but the three Magi who led them rode on camels, and by their side trotted the little cream-colored calf.

At length they came to the great river which is called Euphrates, and men were sent up and down the banks looking for a ford where they might cross, for it was the season of rains and the river was swollen and turbulent.

While they were waiting God showed the three wise men what a foolish thing it was for so many to follow the quest. The people in the countries through which they passed might think they were an army of invasion and rise up in arms against them. Besides, the journey bade fair to be a long one, and it was becoming

increasingly difficult to find food for so many men and horses and camels. So the three Magi picked a retinue of one thousand, and left all the others, to the number of seven times one thousand, on the east bank of the Euphrates, to return to their homes.

Then the three Magi and the retinue of one thousand began crossing a ford of the river, the horses swimming and the camels wading in the shallowest place. But the baby camel could neither swim nor wade. The great river was foaming and rushing like little Hâsbâni when the snows melt on Hermon, and the noise of the waters terrified the little camel. He ran bleating up and down the bank, fearing that his mother and Melik and all the host were about to desert him. He was too small and weak to trust himself to the ford; he would surely have drowned.

But the little camel's mother refused to enter the water and leave her calf behind. When Melik saw what the trouble was he made the old camel kneel while he dismounted. Then they tied the baby camel securely to his mother's back and he crossed safely, though much frightened, while Melik forded the stream on one of the soldier's horses.

For many days and nights they traveled, and the little camel, trotting beside his mother, grew very weary. He did not understand the reason for this pressing on, day after day. There were places where he would have preferred to kneel down and rest, but his mother kept swinging steadily on, and he had no choice but to follow. His head reached scarcely above his mother's knees, and all he could see, much of the time, was a forest of long, striding legs, with sometimes a glimpse of the flowing tails of horses and the white robes of the Magi.

There was much rain and cold wind, and men and horses suffered. At night the Magi pitched their tents on the wet ground and fed the camels

with straw and beans, moistened and pounded and kneaded together, for there was very little of the food of green leaves and shoots and twigs of thorny shrubs that camels love to eat. The camels slept kneeling, resting on the great pads on their knees and chests, and the baby camel knelt close to his mother, out of the wind, to keep as warm and dry as he could.

The caravan passed through the pleasant valley, across the barren plain, up into the rocky, desolate passes of the mountains and then down on the other side. At one place they could find no wood for their fires, so they sent out scouts who brought back great bundles of wild grapevine, and these they burned to cook their suppers and dry their cloaks. That is why a fire of vine stems is kindled to this day on the night of the Nativity in the middle of the Syrian church at Ourfa.

Past the purple mountains of Moab and Gilead they journeyed, and then down, down into the great, desolate valley of the salt Dead Sea and the jungle of the River Jordan. The Jordan is not like the rivers of Damascus, but is rapid and treacherous and difficult to cross. The jungle, too, is full of reptiles and wild beasts. In the night the baby camel would sometimes hear in the distance a terrible deep roar that set him trembling and crouching closer to his mother.

But the Magi followed the light in the sky and came through the dangers of the valley and arrived at the city Jericho, where now only a village stands, in the midst of a more fruitful country. Here they rested a day and a night, and the camels chewed their cuds in peace. The baby camel had sore need of this rest, for his little legs were weak, and though he carried no burden he was nearly spent. Day after day he had kept at his mother's side, wondering if he must always keep up this weary trotting, knowing

not whither he was going nor why. If he had not been born with the blood and bone of the Maharai he must have collapsed.

But the second day after they made him get up again and follow through a dreary land where the soldiers of the retinue had need to be on the watch for robbers.

The star was leading the Magi southward now, and at length they came to the great city of Jerusalem. They sent couriers before them to inform Herod the King that theirs was a friendly pilgrimage, and he received the wise men of the East and did them honor.

When the children of Herod saw the baby camel they were filled with delight. They decked him out gorgeously in scarlet and purple and white and put a gold chain around his neck. He could not eat their sweetmeats, but they taught him to drink water colored with wine and sweetened with honey. The baby camel thought he must have come at last to the end of his long journey, and he was very happy.

On the way from Jericho the clouds had obscured the light that led the Magi, so they made inquiries in Jerusalem. Herod told them the news of the birth of a Child in Bethlehem of Judea, the city of Ruth and of David, and bade them go and return to him with news of what they found.

It was only a little way to Bethlehem—six or seven miles to the south of Jerusalem—and the three wise priests, wishing to finish their quest alone, left their retinue in the city and started out at sunrise. The baby camel was sleeping peacefully on a little bed of straw, but when he heard his mother call he felt that he must obey, though he knew not why. He arose to his feet with a sigh and walked out into the courtyard, where Melik took off the golden chain and the fine linen that the children of the King had put upon him. So they took up their

march again, three old camels stolid from experience, three wise men wrapped in thought, and a baby camel, trotting wearily by his mother's side and gazing with inquiring eyes upon a strange world.

Bethlehem, called the "House of Bread," lies on a double hill, with a pleasant valley between it and Jerusalem. The road the Magi took lay along a curving ridge. When they had gone part way they came to the hill of Mâr Flyâs, and here they stopped at a spring for water, of which the little camel drank thirstily with the rest. The place is called the "Well of the Magi" to this day.

From this hill they could see both Jerusalem and the little town of Bethlehem, each hidden from the other. To the east they looked afar off across the valleys to where they caught blue glimpses of the Dead Sea, and within their view were olive orchards and stony sheep pastures on the hillsides.

The sky had cleared, and it was here that the wise men observed the angel's torch shining brighter than ever in the broad day. Only it did not travel before them now, but stood still over Bethlehem.

They started on again, and as they drew near to the town they passed among rocky ridges and ravines where David had kept his sheep before he went forth to slay Goliath, and where the shepherds had watched their flocks on the night of the Nativity.

They moved forward with more rapidity now, the camels seeming to realize as well as the men that they were nearing their journey's end. The baby camel experienced a strange sense of expectation. He seemed drawn irresistibly toward Bethlehem. Perhaps there were children there, also, with soft hands and with sweetened water. He trotted along quite blithely as his mother quickened her pace.

When the three wise men of the East at last reached Bethlehem they inquired the way to the house of Josef ben David, as King Herod had directed them. There they found the Child with His mother. Taking rich offerings of gold and sweet-smelling frankincense and myrrh, they went in to do Him homage, leaving the camels kneeling outside.

Now an old camel will stay where he is put, especially when he is tired. But the baby camel was filled with curiosity and wanted to follow the Magi into the house. But, greatly to his disappointment, the gate was closed, and so, being very weary, he lay down beside his mother and moaned and bleated piteously.

Inside the house, where the Magi were kneeling and offering their gifts, the Child heard the moaning of the little camel that was denied the sight of Him after coming so far, and He lifted His tiny hand. The gate opened and the baby camel walked in on his tired, wobbly legs, and stood looking at the Christ Child with a great wonder in his soft eyes.

The Child smiled and raised His hand again and thus blessed the little camel, who went out to be happy and to live forever, and never be cross and vicious like other camels.

So now, when Christmas time comes around, the American children at the Mission receive gifts from Santa Claus, and Gaghan Bab puts sweetmeats in a box for Armenian boys and girls, but Syrian children who have been good for a year and a day, and who leave a dish of sweetened water outside the door on the night of the Nativity, may find on Christmas morning candies and pretty toys and jars of pomegranate jelly that have been left by the little camel that walked to Jesus.

Courtesy "The Ladies' Home Journal."



## A PRAYER FOR THE CHILDREN

Whenever children go to bed,  
And hang their stockings up with care,  
I pray that Santa Claus somehow  
Will find the time to journey there.

I pray no little child will wake  
At morn to find upon his cot  
An empty stocking and to weep  
Because old Santa Claus forgot.

For Santa Claus is not alone  
The patron saint of rich, I'm sure,  
But he is loved as dearly by  
The little children of the poor.

And so I pray that he may find  
The poorest urchin in the land.  
And that no little trusting child  
May wake to weep and understand.  
—Detroit Free Press.

## DOG HEROES OF WAR

The ambulance dogs have not been given full recognition for the part they are playing in the war.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Kesser of the National Society of Ambulance Dogs the Associated Press has been shown a dozen letters from army surgeons and soldiers telling in interesting detail some of their intelligent and courageous feats.

"The French ambulance dog is the French shepherd, which is taught to seek the wounded of the enemy's troops as well as his own. He is as gentle as he is faithful and, as in the case of Tom, is the pet of his company."

## "Tom" Finds Wounded Soldier.

The "case of Tom" is this: Gaston Durand of the 30th infantry fell in one of the violent engagements in the Argonne forest, wounded in the arm by a fragment of a shell, with a bullet in his jaw and nearly scalped by a blow from a saber. He tried to rise, but a heavy weight fell upon him and then he lost consciousness. The first thing of which he became aware was a feeling that resembled a caress upon his forehead. He opened his eyes and there was Tom, one of the ambulance dogs, affectionately lap-

ping his torn head. He tried to rise, but the heavy weight that had borne him down was still there. It was the body of one of his comrades, who had fallen with a bullet through his heart.

Unable to extricate himself, he finally succeeded in getting to a sitting posture. His cap was gone and that explained why Tom had not gone back to the ambulance for help. Durand looked and Tom searched, but no cap was to be found.

"Go, Tom, and fetch the comrades," Durand cried. Half an hour later Tom went into camp and, seizing the first soldier's coat in his teeth, began tugging at him. The soldier did not understand. Then Tom barked appealingly, but with no more effect. Finally, he barked menacingly, with no result.

Then the doctor came along. He understood and Tom gave a yelp of joy when he realized that he had succeeded. Directed by him, the doctor and the stretcher bearers soon found Durand, hidden in a thicket, where probably he would have passed unnoticed until he had starved or died from his wounds, had it not been for Tom.

Durand is recovering.

## CHRISTMAS AT THE ZOO

The Zoo enjoyed a Christmas spree,  
With presents on a dogwood tree;

I can't record them all.

The Mole, an elegant lorgnette,

Beaver, an excavating set.

The Hare, some side-combs small.

The Pig, a stylish fountain pen,

A dainty hatchet, every Hen,

A butter dish, the Goat,

The Lynx, a compound microscope,

The Elephant, a trunk of soap,

The kind they say will float.

The Owl, Minerva's queenly head,

The Sloth, a mammoth feather-bed,

Muskrat, perfumery.

A monkey-wrench, the Monkey gay,

For opening cocoanuts, they say.

Pansies, the Chimpanzee.

Camilla J. Knight.



## CASES IN COURT

A woman with a little four year old boy came to the office one morning to ask protection from her drunken husband, who had beaten her and then turned her out into the street.

As she was an Italian and spoke no English, Officer Mariotti of the Society, acted as interpreter. She stated that he had been indescribably cruel to her, having beaten and abused her; that he was a confirmed drunkard and a desperate character. She said he was a painter by trade and had work enough but never gave any money to her and the child, and that she had recently learned that he had a wife and three children living in Italy.

Officer Brayne went at once to the office of the St. Vincent De Paul Society and was given an order to place the mother and boy in St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, 739 East 35th Street, where they were taken to remain until the case came to trial. The officer then secured a warrant for the arrest of the man.

Case was called in Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Uhler. Respondent had an attorney and a number of witnesses in his defense.

Mme. Pattachi, of the Juvenile Court, kindly consented to act as interpreter for the wife, who stated that she wished to be separated from her husband. An order for \$4.00 per week to be paid by the husband to the wife for the support of the child was entered. The wife is to make her home with her sister.

Record 69; Case 129.

C. Grimsby, of Court of Domestic Relations, reported a man for contributing to the dependency of his children.

Officer Brayne interviewed the man's wife, who said that he earned \$13.75 a week but spent most of it

for liquor even when she and the children were going without food.

The landlady of the premises told the officer the children, five and three years of age, had nothing to eat half the time, and that the father was almost crazy from the excessive use of whiskey. She pronounced him a poor husband and father and a very undesirable tenant as he disturbed the peace and did not pay his rent.

The officer swore to a complaint charging respondent with contributing to the dependency of his children. Case was called in Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Uhler. In the meantime, respondent had left home. The wife said she would be glad to be separated from him and the Judge issued an order for respondent to pay \$6.00 per week to the wife for support of children.

Record 69; Case 116.

The 1st Precinct Police telephoned they were detaining a horse at Randolph and LaSalle Streets for inspection by a humane officer.

Officer Miller examined the animal and found that it had a sore shoulder. He located the owner and arrested him.

Judge Prindiville, after hearing the evidence, fined owner \$1.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$9.50, which he paid.

Record 103; Case 413.

Miss E. Moriarty, of Court of Domestic Relations, made complaint of a man for wife-beating.

When Officer Brayne saw the wife she stated her husband contributed very little money to her and her family and used vile language and was very abusive in his treatment of her. She added that she had ten children,—four by a former marriage.

A few days later, the man and his wife met the officer, in response to a summons. Upon investigation it appeared that the man was doing the best he could in a money way, on a very limited income, but he was warned to quit using indecent language and mistreating his wife and children. The wife was told to notify the Society of any repetition of the trouble, and last reports were that conditions were much improved.

Record 69; Case 65.

Humane Officers Brayne and Mariotti responded to a call from the 1st Precinct Police to care for a horse that was down at Adams and State Streets.

The horse was carried in the Society's ambulance to Dr. McEvers' Hospital, and, later, when recovered, was removed to owner's barn.

Record 103; Case 226.

A woman appealed to the Society for protection from her husband, who drank habitually and was cruelly abusive to her and her child, a six year old boy.

Officer Brayne went with her to the Maxwell Street Court and assisted her in getting a warrant.

Judge Sullivan heard the evidence in the case and ordered the man to find another home, and placed him under peace bonds. As the woman had taken a position and was earning sufficient salary to support herself and child, she did not ask for any money from her husband.

Record 69; Case 147.

Officer Rafferty arrested a man for cruelly striking a horse and asked the Society to assist in the prosecution.

Officer Nolan represented the Society at the trial. Judge Sabath discharged the man without a fine, but gave him a severe reprimand for being hot tempered with his horse.

Record 103; Case 361.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

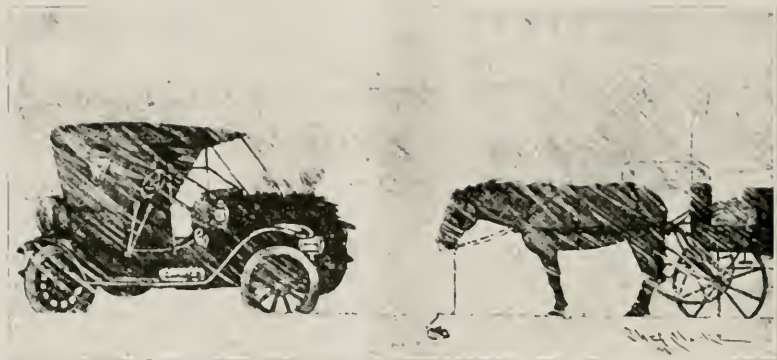
In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,  
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



I WISH I WERE AN AUTO

From Life

## REMEMBER

That this cold weather is very hard on our good friend—the horse. "Now is the winter of his discontent." The conditions under which he works are hard and wearing at the best. Why not see to it that they are made better.

There is much comfort in a warm blanket. Provide such comfort for your horse when left to stand in the cold. When standing hitched, turn his head with the wind, rather than facing it. He will feel the cold much less.

Your horse has a tender, sensitive mouth. In cold weather remember to dip the bits in water to remove the frost, before placing in his mouth, otherwise the frosty metal may remove the skin from his tongue. Rubber and leather bits are non-conductors of cold and obviate this difficulty.

Have your horse sharp shod, or with rubber shoes. When pavements are slippery a horse that is smooth shod is constantly slipping and under a nervous and muscular strain, entirely unnecessary.

To whip a horse which has fallen is brutal and unreasonable. Loosen the harness, spread a blanket on the ice in order that the horse may gain a foothold, and he will help himself.

Be as particular about the shoeing of your horse as you are about your own footwear. Oil your wagon axles.

See that blinders do not press too close to your horse's eyes and obstruct his vision. The use of the open bridle is the best cure for both close and flapping blinders.

Should your horse fall on the street, either from sickness or accident, send for The Illinois Humane Society's ambulance by calling "Harrison 384 or 7005."

The police of Chicago are befriending the horse in the most conscientious and vigorous way by enforcing the Rules of the Road, looking out for overloading and stopping acts of inhumanity; and The Illinois Humane Society is doing all within its means and power to establish better treatment of horses and to stop cruel abuse.

Everyone should seize his own opportunity for advancing this educational system by reporting cases needing attention to the Society.



## A GOOD NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION: I WILL BECOME A MEMBER

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



SOCIETY'S DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Madison and Market Streets

# HUMANE ADVOCATE

## THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

will be held on Thursday, February 4, A. D. 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. at the Society's Building, No. 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of electing Directors as provided by the By-Laws of the Society, and for the transaction of any and all other business that may come before the meeting; and a meeting of the Board of Directors will be held immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, at the same place, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before said Board meeting.

All members and those interested in humane work are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting. Reports of the work accomplished showing the activities of the Society will be read and discussed. The Society is doing a public work and needs the active interest and support of the public.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY  
CHICAGO

LAKE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS



MRS. F. M. BARKER  
President



MISS IDA HIMMELREICH  
Humane Officer



# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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## LAKE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

"If at first you don't succeed,—try, try again" has been patiently and successfully demonstrated in the experience of humane workers in Waukegan. The original Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in that city was organized many years ago, and under the energetic direction of Dr. Roberts, accomplished a quantity of protective work for abused children and animals at a time when it was greatly needed. Later, the little Society grew less and less active until it passed into disuse. From time to time earnest attempts were made by various interested persons to rouse the organization to new life and effort, but after a long period of intermittent spells of activity, it grew weaker and weaker and finally lapsed into a state of coma from which it did not awaken for several years. When it did come to life again, it asked The Illinois Humane Society to help it to reorganize. This was accomplished at a meeting held in Waukegan, Tuesday night, April 29th, 1913, attended by a goodly number of humanity-loving men and women, who were willing and anxious to re-establish the movement in their home town.

Under the auspices of the Waukegan Women's Club, an auxiliary committee of fifteen was appointed to take up the work of a humane society and raise funds to pay a special agent,—

a man who had been appointed and employed to investigate all cases of cruelty reported. This arrangement proving unsatisfactory, after eight months' trial, was discontinued.

As a result of this change the Society was reorganized under the new name of Lake County Humane Society, May 1st, 1914, with Mrs. F. M. Barker as President; Mrs. T. E. Morris, Vice-president; Mrs. J. G. Arthur, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Ida Himmelreich, Humane Officer; and the following Board of Directors: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Arthur, Mrs. J. P. Arthur, Mrs. J. W. Barwell, Mr. G. A. Bowden, Mrs. C. W. Blodgett, Mrs. Edward Conrad, Rev. Howard Ganster, Mrs. A. J. Jewell and Mr. W. S. Keith.

After Miss Himmelreich had been acting in the capacity of humane officer for several months with great efficiency, the Lake County Society petitioned The Illinois Humane Society to appoint her its Special Agent for Lake County, feeling that it would like to establish the relation of Branch Agency to the State Society that had been instrumental in organizing the work in Waukegan and assisting in the investigation and prosecution of its difficult cases. This petition was signed by the following representative men of Waukegan: Hon. Perry L. Persons, County Judge, Lake County,

Ill.; Wm. I. Lyon, of Lyon and Sons; Hon. J. F. Bidinger, Mayor of Waukegan; James G. Arthur; F. M. Barker, M. D.; J. W. Barwell.

Ralph Dady, State's Attorney; Edward Conrad, Superior; Mrs. Dr. Henry Gradle; Clarence Drier, Commissioner of Accounts and Finances.

Miss Himmelreich was formally made Special Agent for Lake County on November 19, 1914. In the meantime, at the suggestion of prominent citizens of Waukegan in recognition of the many cases of inhumanity which Miss Himmelreich had discovered and brought to the attention of the police, she was given police power to make arrests and was officially sworn in by Mr. Atterbery, Chief of the Waukegan Police Department. This was a unique honor and placed her in a position to authoritatively prevent much cruelty. The salary for this position is not paid by the city, but by the Lake County Humane Society which created the post as a special enterprise to bring about more humane conditions in Lake County.

The organization has grown steadily, month by month, until at the present time it has three hundred active members and a splendid volume of relief work to its credit. It has made a remarkably successful appeal for public interest and financial support and has accomplished much concrete work in a short time.

#### REPORT OF WORK

A brief summary of the work from May 1st to December 1st, 1914, is as follows:

- 101 cases of cruelty reported.
- 14 cases cruelty to children.
- 41 cases cruelty to animals.
- 9 cases serious illness among poor. Relief given.
- 14 cases of children abused or neglected. Placed in schools or home conditions improved.

6 children placed in Lake Bluff Orphanage.

2 children, very ill. Treatment and services of nurse provided.

1 boy delinquent. Sent to St. Charles School, and the parents (who quarreled incessantly) given a severe lecture. Home conditions greatly improved.

1 girl of sixteen, wayward. Sent to Geneva Home for Girls.

43 families, destitute. Given food and clothing. (Destitution occasioned by lack of employment, illness or use of liquor.)

One of the most desperate cases of this character was that involving a family of seven. The two older boys were sent to a home for boys, two little girls were placed in good private homes, another small boy was sent to the Orphanage at Lake Bluff, while the mother, a helpless cripple, together with her baby, was sent to the County Farm.

5 aged persons taken to County Farm.

5 young men, without money or work. Given employment.

1 baby shamefully neglected by mother. Woman severely reprimanded. Has given infant much better care since.

1 woman (without money) suffering from ulcerated jaw. Taken to dentist for treatment.

1 woman, ill with cancer. Given best of care for four months prior to her death.

3 horses found unfit for work. Owners ordered not to use them.

3 horses cruelly treated. Two owners severely admonished, and one owner prosecuted.

1 case of tongue-splitting of tame crows, done by boys. Threatened with arrest if practice continued.

1 snapping turtle, run over but not killed by street car, humanely destroyed.

1 case of tormenting dogs by pouring irritating oil on them. Boys warned against a repetition of the offense.

60 families provided with generous baskets of food at Thanksgiving time. (In some cases, clothing and

bedding were also given.) This extensive help was made possible by the efforts of individual members and the Society as a whole, in giving a public "pound party." The community responded most generously and donated quantities of staple groceries and meats.

600 articles of clothing contributed and distributed during eight months.

250 poor children and their mothers were given a gala Christmas party and presented with baskets of food, toys and all kinds of good things.

This provision of Christmas cheer was the crowning glory of the Society's work. The officers of the Society and a specially appointed committee planned the gigantic undertaking and many public-spirited citizens co-operated in carrying it to success.

The use of The Elite Theatre was donated by its managers and the Globe Department Store sent an auto load of toys, while nearly all the merchants and housewives in town contributed money, food, clothing, candies, oranges, nuts and pop-corn.

Invitations had been issued to the children for the occasion and although the afternoon was a very stormy one the theatre was fairly packed. After a series of moving pictures donated for the entertainment of the children by the theatre management, the stage curtain was rung up and revealed a monster Christmas tree, brilliantly lighted and laden with gifts which Santa Claus, himself, presently distributed amidst the excited ejaculations of the children in the audience. It was a great event and shows what practical and extensive things can be accomplished in the interest of humanity when there is concerted action in that direction. It evidenced the magic power of co-operation. This Society which has developed so rapidly into a power for good is not only a credit to Lake County but to the entire State. May it live long and prosper.

## HORSES SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM ALL FORMS OF CRUELTY

The Illinois statutes calculated to protect horses from abuse and neglect, provide a penalty for people who torture and torment them. The law covers little ground in designating what constitutes torture and torment, hence our humane officers are obliged to place their own construction upon the meaning of this law. For instance, we believe the person who fails to provide his horse with a suitable fly net during the torrid months becomes amenable to this law. To tie a horse out under the belching hot sun for hours at a time, while shade or a ten cent stable is near at hand, becomes clearly an act of cruelty and we believe a violation of the law. The driver who lashes his horse without first calling to him is ignorant or stupid and should be taught to know better. Taken unawares, the horse fails to comprehend the meaning of the whip and becomes reconciled that it is one of his many daily troubles and lets it go at that.

Unfortunate indeed is the horse that falls into the hands of the youthful delivery boy who is not instructed as to how to drive or guide him. The boy almost invariably drives with a loose rein, depending largely upon the horse's intelligence as to what corner to turn, and if he takes the wrong corner he may be jerked off his feet.

A common result of ignorance or thoughtlessness is the misfitting bridle and blinder—the blinder that hugs too closely—or because of broken winker straps, flaps and strikes the eye. This evil frequently causes blindness and is always torturous. A criminally stupid neglect upon the part of the horse owner is the frequent menace of the thill-strap which becomes detached from the saddle of the harness and gouges the horse in the ribs.

Occasional reports come from own-

ers of teams working in excavations who are obliged to haul from sixty to seventy hundred pounds of road building material without the aid of a snap team on grades and in rough places. They say that complaint to the boss would cost them their job, hence the Humane Society is appealed to in the hope of securing relief. The writer can offer but one remedy for this phase of cruelty to horses and that is for the teamsters to get together. The weight of loads and use of snap teams could all be regulated in this way.

Other phases of cruelty are abandoning sick, old or infirm animals to die.

Housing animals in windowless barns and sheds.

Failing to properly clean out the stable every day.

Neglecting to water work horses frequently during warm weather.

Driving old, maimed and infirm horses, etc., etc.

The Humane Society has recently secured the services of D. H. Ryan as agent, who will at all times respond to reports of cruelty, either by 'phone at his residence, 1221 North Court Street, or at the office of the superintendent.

Fay Lewis,

Winnebago County Humane Society.

#### IN A "MAD WORLD"

Probably never before in the history of civilization has there been presented to the stunned sight of the traditional sober observer such a melange of popular incongruities and inconsistencies as that which obtains at present in this country with reference to the European conflict.

Overlooking for the moment that mental attitude which ignores the thousands of workless, destitute and perishing people at our own doors, while we send millions to a foreign

nation which rightfully should be cared for by its wealthy neighbors; passing by for the present the recent astonishing somersault of the administration itself with respect to loans for the warring nations; ignoring for the time being the fact that by sending supplies to the belligerents we shall both prolong the war and impoverish our own people, let us briefly reflect upon the spectacle we present from other vital standpoints.

Our eyes are brimming with tears for the suffering noncombatants in the war zones, and yet we are smacking our lips in anticipation of taking away from these peoples in their emergency their foreign trade, so that when the war is over they will find themselves doubly destitute. At the suggestion of the administration itself we set apart periods for prayer that the war may cease, and as we rise from our knees we are informed by the papers that the same administration is assuring the business interests that all sorts of war munitions may be legally shipped if it is only done in the way of private business. We are sending across the ocean medical supplies and Red Cross nurses to heal the wounds from bullet and steel, and right along by the side of the ship of mercy go other ships from us laden with all sorts of instruments of destruction by which more human bodies will be wrecked, to be tended by more Red Cross nurses!

As a humorous accompaniment to the foregoing diversions we are continually posing on the high plane of a "strict neutrality," and yet, while denying to the wireless service the medium of the air, which, being uncontrolled, might prove of service to belligerent No. 1, we are freely sending out contraband goods through the medium of the ocean, which happens to be controlled by belligerent No. 2.



who is the opponent of No. 1. We call this "neutrality."

Incidentally, while preaching kindness to animals through our humane societies and the conservation of our agricultural resources through our national commissions, we are sending tens of thousands of that best friend and servant of man, the wonderful, patient horse, to die dreadful deaths by shot and shell.

It is indeed a "mad world."

J. M. GREENE,

Dorchester, Mass.

### PERSONALITIES

At the annual meeting of Harvard Branch, Illinois Humane Society, the following officers were elected: President, A. C. Manley; Vice President, Mrs. Kate B. Titcomb; Secretary, Mrs. W. C. Wellington; Treasurer, Mrs. Lucy Young, Special Agents, Wm. Bombard, James Burke, Wm. Nolan, M. Muldoon, Frank Whaples. Directors, H. D. Crumb, M. F. Walsh, Mrs. H. A. Towne, Mrs. W. D. Hall, David E. Little.

November 19th, 1914. Mr. William F. Vallette appointed a Special Agent of the Society for Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois.

November 19, 1914. Miss Ida Himelreich appointed a Special Agent of the Society for Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.

November 25, 1914. Mr. Hannah, President of the Boone County Branch of the Illinois Humane Society, called at the Society's office.

November 27, 1914. Mr. Fay Lewis, General Superintendent and Treasurer of the Winnebago County Branch of the Illinois Humane Society, paid us a visit.

December 1, 1914. Mr. Julius V. Jones, Attorney for the Montgomery County Humane Society, Dayton, Ohio, called.

December 12, 1914. Mrs. James C. Fesler of Rochelle made us a call.

December 14, 1914. This Society was notified by Mr. E. K. Jenkins of Sterling, Illinois, that Capt. John W. Niles, President of the Branch Society at Sterling, Illinois, passed away November 27th, 1914.

### ANNUAL MEMBERS RECENTLY ELECTED

J. Wallace Waken.  
Mrs. Jennie E. Counselman.  
Mrs. Milo G. Kellogg.  
Mrs. P. F. Munger.  
Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Sr.  
Mrs. Caleb Howard Marshall.  
Miss Cora B. Hyman.  
Mrs. E. A. Morrison.  
Charles Gross.  
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth.  
Miss Fannie Griswold Lane.  
Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps.  
Mrs. Charles G. Wicker.  
Mrs. Stacey E. Denny.  
Mrs. C. C. Wheeler.  
Progressive Lumber Co.  
H. A. Streeter.  
The Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing & Malting Co.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Smith.  
Mrs. Cyrus Bentley.  
Ed. Smith.  
Mrs. Edward Ayer.  
J. Milhening, Inc.  
Mrs. Emma L. Mears.  
Secor Cunningham.  
Ambrose C. Cramer.  
Miss Harriet Mason.  
A. B. Dick.  
Samuel Insull.  
Francis Jewett Johnston.  
Miss Ethel P. Wrenn.  
Miss Nellie Pilkington.  
H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.  
Mrs. John Borden.  
Mrs. Edgar J. Uihlein.  
Mrs. James P. Brown.  
Samuel J. Boland.  
Hebard Express & Van Co.  
F. G. Buckley.  
Edward G. Uihlein.

## DEATH OF MR. WELLINGTON

Mr. Wallace C. Wellington, a prominent citizen of Harvard, Illinois, and for twenty-five years president of the Harvard Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, passed away at the age of seventy-seven years on December 6th, 1914.

As a young man, Mr. Wellington worked for both the Illinois and Michigan Central Railroads. During the civil war he served as a locomotive engineer for the Government, his run being from Nashville, Tennessee to southern Alabama. Later, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Road as master mechanic of the shops located at Harvard. A few years later still, he quit railroad work and became a grocer, remaining in that line of business for twenty years.

Mr. Wellington was a public spirited man, actively identified with all the best interests in public life and service. He was a faithful Presbyterian, a life-long Republican, a devoted Mason and an ardent humanitarian. His most striking characteristics were keen intelligence, kindness of heart, ready sympathy, love of justice, generosity, loyalty and faithfulness—all that go to make up true charitableness. He was a man of strong convictions and had courage to stand by them. He loved truth and despised sham and pretense.

He was such a factor in the business and social life of Harvard that it will be hard indeed for his townspeople to be reconciled to his absence; and this Society has sustained a great loss in the passing of this splendid man who espoused the humane cause so long and successfully.

## LOOK TO YOUR HORSE

Warm the bit with your hands or otherwise in cold weather before putting it in your horse's mouth. His tongue is tender and his mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues. Don't use cold bits.

Blanket your horse when he stands in the cold.

Water your horse the first thing in the morning, but not with ice-water.

Keep his shoes sharp when the streets are slippery, and drive slowly.

Every pound of strength a horse uses in just keeping on his feet on icy pavements because his shoes are not right is a pound lost in drawing his load.

Therefore from motives of economy, as well as from instincts of humanity, give the horseshoer a chance to keep busy. The horses need his services and expenditure on that line now is real economy.

Don't load too heavily when streets and roads are blocked with snow, and don't force your horse to back a heavy load over a heavy snow-bank. A little work with a shovel will help and save time.

Keep the wagon axles well oiled.

After a long day in very cold or wet weather, a hot mash, half bran and half oats, with a tablespoonful of ginger, will do the horse good. Put very little salt, if any, in the mash.

Shelter your horse properly from the cold and exercise him when the weather is good. But don't keep him in an overheated stable, and then stand him for a long time in a freezing temperature. It frequently causes paralysis.

Some small pieces of old carpet carried in the wagon, fixed with strings so they can be fastened to the horse's feet if he falls, will help him to rise and regain his footing.

## A PLEA FOR OPEN BRIDLES

We are so thoroughly accustomed to seeing harness horses in bridles with blinkers that we accept these as a matter of course without questioning their utility, advantages or disadvantages, or their *raison d'être*; just as, being above all things creatures of habit, we accept shoes with pointed toes and other irrationalities of human attire, as though they were rigidly imposed upon us by Fashion's inflexible decree, against which it would be impious and futile to rebel.

It may be safely asserted that not one horse owner in a hundred can give any specific or logical reason for his adoption of blinkers, which he uses simply because they come as part of the harness and are therefore presumably the correct thing to have.

The advocates of blinkers usually base their claims for the use of these appendages on two grounds: first, that they prevent the horse from seeing the hands, and especially the whip-hand, of the driver, which argument must be frankly conceded to be good as far as it goes; second, they assert that a nervous horse is rendered more tractable and less susceptible to panic by having his view of surrounding objects of a more or less alarming nature limited to those directly in front of him. It is to this latter view that I take exception. That the mental processes of the horse are very limited, and that his intelligence is of a much lower order than that of the dog, is undoubtedly true, but the opinion held mostly by circus trainers, whose own mental horizon is not as a rule extensive, that horses are irrational cowards and unmitigated fools, is not corroborated by the investigations and experience of students of equine psychology who are endowed with a faculty for scientific observation and a sympathetic spirit.

A horse's fear of the unknown or

strange object, sight or sound is pathetically child-like, as is his ability to overcome that fear when supported by a familiar voice and presence in which he has learned to have confidence; while his ultimate adaptability to most adverse conditions is proved by the confidence with which green horses are taken and trained for military, fire-engine, and other uses, where their absolute nonchalance in a nerve-racking environment of quick-firing guns, explosions, flames, and fireworks is so much a matter of course as to evoke no comment on our part. That a horse quickly overcomes his fear of alarming objects when he learns that they inflict no injury upon him is, in my opinion, a fact creditable to his mental faculties rather than a reason for reproach. His liability to unreasoning panic must be admitted, but with daily evidence of human behavior in a boat collision, at a cry of fire, or even the blowing out of an electric fuse in a trolley-car, who of us will presume to cast the first stone at him?

As a horse fears strange objects and sounds in inverse ratio to his ability to account for them, blinkers seem to me to defeat their own purpose. I have frequently seen horses which were inured to motor-cars shrink and tremble when a particularly noisy one approached them from behind, being invisible owing to the blinkers, though the same car coming from the front in full view was regarded with supreme indifference. Again a horse in an open bridle will disregard a small dog barking around his hind quarters, but if his view of it is prevented by blinkers he will lash out all around with every sign of acute apprehension. I have known one of my own hunters, perfectly broken to hounds, who would no more think of striking out at one than he would of kicking me, lash out savagely at the

shadowy outline of a hound coming up suddenly behind him when in a field of mustard up to his belly, which made the hound invisible till it was almost on his heels. In Russia, where open bridles are invariably used, one may frequently see a troika come to grief, and the three horses lying in an apparently inextricable heap, waiting patiently while men go in among their legs, unfastening buckles and straps to enable them to separate the horses and get them up; there is none of the blind kicking and lashing out that obtains in countries where winkered horses fall and have to be similarly extricated. Surely all these instances, which can doubtless be duplicated in the experience of other horse-men, constitute a serious impeachment of the winkered bridle.

Of the effect of winkers on the sight I shall not go into technical detail, because the opinion of the highest veterinary authorities is known to be unfavorable to them. Putting a winkered or an open bridle on the same horse, according to whether he is ridden or driven, is an inconsistency which is not fully met by the excuse that a horse is, or should be, more under control when under the saddle than when in harness, though this is admittedly true.

Apparently then, the only advantage of the winkered bridle is that it prevents the horse from seeing the driver's hands and consequently shirking work, jumping into the collar only at the sight of the impending whip. Without attempting to minimize the importance of this function, it must be admitted that even here the winker frequently fails. Every man who has done a great deal of driving must have often found that his horses were aware of his movements in spite of the winkers, being probably able

to see under them just the field of vision which they were intended to obstruct. This field is so narrow that it should not be beyond the ingenuity of harness-makers to devise a pattern of winker which, while allowing the horse an unobstructed view in general, would shut off the small area immediately above and behind him where the driver sits; for this purpose a semi-circular shield standing out at right-angles to the cheek instead of running forward and covering the eye would be required. That even such an arrangement as this is not essential is shown by the fact that artillery horses are driven with whips and yet have open bridles.

My own experience with bridles of both patterns has been that while horses that were nervous or given to shying in an open bridle were never improved by the use of winkers, those that shied in winkers were never made worse, but on the contrary often improved when an open bridle was substituted. I have also found that young horses, if broken from the commencement of their education in open bridles, not only become more fearless but become so more quickly with their vision entirely unobstructed, so that they can see all approaching objects, from whichever quarter they come. Since nature has placed the horse's eyes where they give him a field of vision extending practically all around him, it seems scarcely logical to expect to inspire him with confidence or to overcome his natural timidity by narrowing that field, and exposing him practically on three sides to the approach without warning of strange or noisy objects which burst upon his vision at short range and become formidable by the very suddenness of their appearance.

N. Newham-Davis.



## CHILDREN'S CORNER

A DOG STAR ON THE GALVESTON  
POLICE FORCE

Spot wanted excitement, so he joined the force and became enrolled as a "regular police dog." That was nearly a year ago. The officers at police headquarters are planning a celebration which will include the presentation of a fine leather collar and a name plate.

How the white bull terrier made his home with the guardians of the peace is a good story. It was not a dark or stormy night, with contributory rains to make any dog of low or high breed seek shelter. On the contrary, the moon was at its brightest and the sky was studded with twinkling stars. Spot came of his own accord, and the police, willing to give shelter to any wayfarer, at first became attached to Spot because he seemed lonely.

Dogs, like most every human being, love to be loved and patted, and Spot was no exception. He passed from one officer to another, and barked, wagged his tail and laid his head upon the lap of the bluecoats in very joy.

No, he was never a supernumerary—there was no one ahead of him to claim his job. He was a regular from the time his name went on the pay roll, and as a salary he is given meat, soup, vegetables, and were Officer William Alexander, his special friend on the force, telling the story, he would add, "Don't forget the ice cream with the sundae trimmings, for Spot always wants his dainties to satisfy his sweet tooth."

One of the requisites of a good officer is his ability to keep on the job. And in this respect Spot is worthy of more than passing attention. "When do you sleep, Spot?" This question has been put to the dog more than once by members of the force, because he is always at his post when

wanted, and seems to be a day and night "man" combined.

Asked what have been some of the principal features of his eventful ten months on the police force, Officer Alexander said: "Why, Spot is a regular police dog, and that tells the whole story. But if you want an intimate knowledge of just how he acts on my beat, come out with us some night and see for yourself." The invitation was accepted, and this is what Spot did.

The officer and police reporter walked along leisurely for several blocks. Spot was nowhere in sight for fully ten or fifteen minutes. Then a loud, sharp bark was heard. Officer Alexander said: "Spot's doing duty now." He barked again, and all was still. Officer Alexander and the police reporter found him pulling a sleeping man by his coat. Officer Alexander flashed his searchlight on the man's face. "Just a drunk, that's all, Spot; we'll have to call the wagon, won't we?" The dog heard and understood, for in an instant he had bounded into a near-by drug store and stood close to the telephone while the officer turned in the call.

It was a run of a few blocks to headquarters, but Spot followed the wagon, because there is another duty he might have to perform. The jolting of the wagon fully awakened the man being taken to jail, and he planned a "getaway." He had hardly alighted from the patrol wagon when he started down Mechanic street. Spot saw him and gave chase. The officers followed on a run. They had nothing to do. Spot was there first, and taking a firm hold on the man's leg, pitched him to the street and then barked with triumph.

That same night Spot played a prominent part in a raid of a house

where gambling was in progress. And so the adventures of Spot run the gamut of police duty of every kind.

"Love us, love our dog." The police have taken liberties with the old quotation, but they say the version fits their affection for Spot, who is a "regular," and will remain on duty until his age warrants a pension.

#### TRAINING WAR PIGEONS

The system of breeding and training carrier pigeons for the use of the French army has been well described by M. Lucien Fournier. The first training flight is about twelve miles, the course being gradually extended, until after the thirty-fourth day it has reached nearly 200 miles. Military dispatches are written on thin sheets of paper and on occasion these are photographed on films. By this process long messages may be prepared, which, when inclosed in a goose quill or aluminum tube, are still not sufficiently heavy to incommode the bird in flight.

It is further stated that arrangements are made for military aeroplanes each to carry a number of pigeons. In order that the birds when liberated may not come into contact with the swiftly moving machine they are dropped head downward through a long vertical tube.

#### DOG, HOMESICK, FINDS MASTER

An entry in the prize-winning contest for dog intelligence came to us recently in the war news from the European front in a communication to Charles J. Dorrance, 16 Maple street.

Mr. Dorrance's correspondent is the Earl of Tankerville, who writes from Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland, England. One of the earl's tenants, Henry Brown, 1 Airdale Cottages, Hamersmith, answered his country's call and enlisted in the First North Staffordshire Regiment.

He was sent to the French frontier in September. On the 27th day of that month his dog Prince disappeared. Mrs. Brown, wife of Private Brown, wrote to her husband:

"Prince has disappeared. We do not know what has become of him. He refused to leave your room and spent his time smelling your old boots and clothes.

"Then he vanished, and we have found no trace of him."

Her husband wrote this reply:

"I am sorry you have not found Prince, and you are never likely to while he is over here with me. It is a very strange thing that I should have got him. A man brought him to me from the trenches. I could not believe my eyes until I got off my horse and he made a great fuss over me. We made him a greatcoat out of some of the old ones and he is now as warm as a dog could hope to be. Colonel de Falbe is going to make a report of the circumstances to the papers."

Prince's picture and the story appeared in the London war news.

#### WE KNOW NOT

By John Francis Beckwith.

I have hung my guns on the corner rack,

And never again shall I follow

The call of the wild and the lonely track

Through the wood-clad mountain hollow.

The autumn had tinted the shelving side

Where leafless branches were sighing,

And birds of passage had gone with the tide

Of a summer in glory dying.

I had followed a trail—but it matters not,

It was bigger game I was hunting;

But the caveman in me fired a shot

At a little snow-white hunting.

He fell to the ground with broken wing.

A blood-stained, fluttering feather,

And never, never again would he sing

O'er meadow and lilac heather.

I lifted him up, and I heard the call

Of his mate from a cluster of willows;

And I thought of the nest with its hungry  
small

And the north-cold, wintry billows.

For never, never again would he fly

With birds and the young grass springing;

Wing-shot and still, on the nest he would  
lie—

And who would the food be bringing?

That's why I've hung my guns on the rack,

That's why I shall always remember

We do not know when the guns will crack

Nor the coming of life's December.

We know not the day till vesper rings,

And know not when summer is over;

Twilight may find us with broken wings

In a field of blossoming clover.

## CASES OF CRUELTY RELIEVED

The immediate investigation of an anonymous complaint informing the Society that a horse at ——— Street was in bad condition" revealed a case of sharp trading that proved to be one of flagrant cruelty and rank dishonesty.

When Humane Officer McDonough reached the place designated, he found a poor, old black horse leaning against the side of its stall, suffering from severe lameness in the hind quarters and a painful contraction of the muscles that seemed to extend all over the body. The animal could not eat and was a pitiful object of misery.

The owner stated that he had purchased the horse from a man who had guaranteed that it was seven years old and perfectly sound. At the time of purchase, the animal appeared in good flesh and was as spirited as a colt, and complainant paid \$100.00 in cash for the horse, together with an old harness, the latter supposed to be valued at \$10.00.

Complainant said that within a few hours after the sale had been effected, the horse began to be sick, refusing to eat, and growing weaker and weaker until it could scarcely stand. Dr. Barry, a veterinary surgeon, was called in and said at once that horse was fully fifteen years old, and was suffering from chronic disease.

Complainant had the seller arrested and the case was called for trial but was continued in order to obtain the testimony of experts. The case was called again but defendant was not present. Bonds were forfeited with power to reinstate and case continued. After still another continuance, the case was finally called and tried on January 5th, in the Shakespeare Avenue Court before Judge Caverly.

The owner of the horse testified that he paid \$100 for the horse and

harness, and that defendant had told him that the horse was seven years old, had good wind, did not have the heaves and was a good worker.

Dr. Barry took the stand and said horse was not worth \$2.00; that it was eighteen years old, suffering from a bad right hind leg and shrunk muscles, and would never be able to work.

Dr. Rippman, the veterinary for the State, pronounced the horse worthless and said it was suffering from chronic atrophy of the muscles of right hind leg caused by excessive pain of long duration. He thought the animal had suffered greatly for a long time.

When defendant took the stand he denied that he had guaranteed the horse in any way except "that it had good wind and was not heavy." He declared that the horse worked for him the day before the sale and was all right. He was inclined to think that a possible kick from another horse in complainant's barn had occasioned all the trouble.

Dr. H. L. Quitman, the veterinary for the defense, was sworn and said that when he had examined the horse in question he found it had a swollen leg which might have been caused by a kick from another horse; that the atrophy of the muscles could not have happened more than two weeks before and that diseased condition was not chronic. He said the horse was about seventeen years old and was worth between \$50 and \$60.

At this point Judge Caverly continued the case in order to have laws on horse trading introduced. In the meantime State's Attorney Higgins requested the Society to get a veterinary to examine the horse, which it did by calling in Dr. William McEvers.

On January 13th the case was re-

sumed. In the absence of State's Attorney Higgins, Officer McDonough told the Court of the request that Dr. McEvers be heard, and, although objected to by attorney for defendant, Judge Caverly ruled that the doctor be sworn.

Dr. McEvers testified that he examined the horse and found it about twenty years old and very thin and lame; unable to masticate food on account of bad condition of teeth; and suffering from chronic atrophy or shrinkage of the muscles caused by excessive and long continued pain; that animal was entirely unfit for service and ought to be destroyed.

Judge Caverly fined defendant \$250.00, and sent him to the Bridewell for ten days. The horse was humanely destroyed.

Record No. 103; Case 441.

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Another "horse shark" was brought to justice when the man who had been swindled reported his experience to the Society. He said he had purchased a horse from a man for \$60.00 on November 2nd, 1914, and that although the seller had guaranteed that the animal had good wind and was a good worker, the horse had literally collapsed the following day. Complainant said he went at once to the seller to return the horse and demand his money back but could get no satisfaction.

Complainant was advised by the Society to have a veterinary surgeon examine the horse at once, which he did. Dr. McEvers pronounced the animal twenty-eight years old, thin, weak and entirely unfit for work of any kind. He likened the poor animal to a man, over eighty years, feeble and utterly broken down.

Humane Officer McDonough had

complaint drawn against seller for obtaining money under false pretenses.

January 12th, Judge Caverly of the Shakespeare Avenue Court heard the evidence in the case. Defendant was found guilty, fined \$25.00 and costs, and sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

The Judge delivered a ringing denunciation against "horse sharks" in general, and expressed his satisfaction that the Society was bringing such people to justice.

This case is pending on motion for re-hearing.

Record 103; Case 782.

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One of the interesting cases of rescue and relief work done by the Lake County Humane Society is that of a little thirteen year old boy, who formerly lived in North Chicago.

The boy was brutally treated by his step-father who frequently turned him out at night to sleep in any available barn or wood shed, and upon one occasion struck him over the head with a chair inflicting a deep gash.

Miss Himmelreich, humane officer, and Supervisor Conrad investigated and found conditions as stated. The father could not be located but the mother was interviewed and expressed her willingness to have the child sent to some school for boys.

As there was no suitable place to take the boy while awaiting court action, Miss Himmelreich took him to her own home where he was given plenty of food and clothing, and a happy time.

When the case was taken into the County Court, Judge Persons ordered the boy sent to Glenwood Home.

Another pitiful case of abject poverty was one that was called to the attention of the Lake County Society by Miss Nellie Williams, a teacher in the North Chicago School.



A family, consisting of the mother and father and six children were found living in a chicken coop in the rear of a saloon. They had made this their so-called home for over a year and a half, and the youngest child had been born there.

When the officer visited the place, the family was huddled together in the shed; there was neither food nor fuel and the only furniture consisted of a bed, a chair and a dilapidated stove.

The Humane Society made a public appeal through the kindness of the press, and money was soon raised to move the family into a neat little cottage, after which food and clothing were provided.

Everything was prospering and the

father had been promised employment when he suddenly sickened and died. Conrad and Hart, undertakers, generously donated a casket and carriage and conducted the funeral for the bereaved family.

As the mother was a cripple and unable to get out to earn a living, the Society had to take charge of the poor family again. Through its efforts provision was made for the care and keep of every member as follows: The mother and youngest babe were sent to the County Farm; one boy was adopted by Miss Williams, the teacher, who reported the case; two boys were sent to Allendale Farm; another was taken to the Orphanage at Lake Bluff; and a girl of nine was adopted by a relative living in Racine, Wis.

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#### DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,  
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



SOCIETY'S HOME BUILDING  
1145 South Wabash Avenue, (near 12th Street)  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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From the friends named below

Dedicated, A. D., 1893

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 RUSSELL, R. C.  
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OTTLIE A. LILJENCRA NTZ

From her father, G. A. M. LILJENCRA NTZ.

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BLAIR, WILLIAM.	PAAREN, DR. N. H.
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SAMUEL STONE .....	1869	1876
JOHN JONES .....	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LONDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN .....	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS .....	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS .....	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER .....	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE .....	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING .....	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL .....	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER .....	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD .....	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON .....	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909
MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882	1910
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	1911
WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886	1912
JOSEPH WRIGHT.....	1910	1913
JOHN T. DALE.....	1891	1914

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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# FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

## OF

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

### Annual Meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915

The forty-sixth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Home Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, February 4th, 1915.

There were present: Mr. Joseph Adams, Mr. Henry L. Frank, Mr. John L. Shortall, Miss Ruth Ewing, Mr. Solomon Sturges, Mr. Charles E. Murison, Miss Katherine Shortall, Mrs. Albert C. Barnes, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Miss Ella D. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Powell, Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, Mr. George Dixon, Mrs. Bronson Peck, Mrs. F. M. Barker, President of the Lake County Humane Society of Waukegan, Ills.; Miss Ida Himmelreich, Special Humane Agent, Waukegan, Ills.; Mrs. Edward Conrad, Waukegan, Ills.; Mr. Bernard Shine, State Humane Agent, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.; Miss Florinda O. Abrahamson of Rock Island, Ills., and Mr. Fay Lewis of Rockford, Ills.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order and appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Mr. Joseph Adams, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. Henry L. Frank; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. George A. H. Scott and Mr. Solomon Sturges.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Chicago, February 4, 1915.

*To the President and Members of The Illinois Humane Society:*

*Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1, 1914, to January 31, 1915:*

#### CHILDREN.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,328
Children involved .....	3,329
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	1,350
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	129
Children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	51
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	133
Fines imposed \$8,690.00 and costs \$429.50.....	\$9,129.50
Persons admonished .....	519

#### ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	3,806
Animals relieved .....	33,578
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	1,131
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	461
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	813
Teamsters and others admonished.....	1,400
Cases prosecuted .....	140
Fines imposed \$1,305.00 and costs \$461.00.....	\$1,766.00

In July, 1914, the Society erected a circular fountain reinforced with concrete at Randolph and Market Streets, Chicago. In the same month Mr. John L. Shortall reinforced with concrete a circular fountain erected by him at Madison and Market Streets, Chicago.

On April 17, 1914, the Society shipped a fountain to the town of Newport, Washington.

On August 6, 1914, the Society shipped a fountain to the Danville S. P. C. A., Danville, Virginia.

In August, 1914, the city of Chicago erected one fountain equipped with automatic shut-off on horse trough at 4850 Wilson Avenue, Chicago.

On September 29, 1914, the Society shipped one fountain to New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

In January, 1915, the Society shipped to Mrs. James C. Fesler one fountain to be erected in Rochelle, Illinois.

The Society at present has on hand nine new fountains at the foundry. Ten fountains have been kept running during the cold winter weather, and, owing to the new strainer now being used, very few cases of freezing have occurred.

The ambulance department has maintained a high state of efficiency during the year, having removed about fifty more horses this year than during the year 1913, with the motor ambulance and the horse ambulance.

The Humane Advocate, published by the Society, has been distributed gratis to newspapers, schools, judges and officials generally in Cook County, and the Annual Report of the Society has been distributed to all county officials throughout the State.

The Secretary of the Society attended the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Humane Association held at Atlantic City during the first week of October, 1914, as a delegate of the Society and actively participated in the work of the convention.

The Secretary, as usual, has talked on the work of the Humane Society before different associations, schools, clubs and other organizations during the year.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature about humane work existing at the present time is the increased activity shown by citizens generally with regard to the welfare of both children and animals. Several cases have occurred recently in which citizens have performed the duties of a humane officer in relieving children and animals from conditions of distress and have done this work with the same degree of intelligence that would be expected from a trained humane officer. This in itself is an achievement worthy of remarkable consideration as it proves beyond any doubt that humane societies are at least fulfilling their mission by a process of humane education gently instilled into the public heart.

The Society has always given counsel and assistance very freely in cases which do not fall strictly within the scope of its work.

The Society has always co-operated with all other agencies of a philanthropic nature and working for the benefit of all. Its relations with the judges, and the courts, the police and officials generally have at all times been such as to indicate confidence and trust in each other.

*The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:*

- 46 Contributing to dependency.
- 17 Failing to provide for wife.
- 18 Failing to provide for children.
- 2 Bastardy.
- 1 Larceny.
- 6 Disorderly conduct.
- 6 Beating wife.
- 2 Beating boy.

- 1 Kicking and beating boy.
- 1 Beating girl.
- 32 Drinking, abusing and failing to provide.
- 2 Assaults.
- 2 Adultery.
- 1 Abandoning wife and children.
- 6 Rape.
- 1 Delinquency.
- 37 Improper guardianship.
- 16 Child abandonment.
- 3 Wife abandonment.
- 2 Crime against children.
- 1 Insanity.
- 35 Dependent children.
- 2 Drunk and begging with child 4 years old.
- 1 Old lady, dependent and neglected.

*The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:*

- 31 Cruelly beating horses and mules.
- 1 Cruelly beating and stabbing horse and knocking both eyes out.
- 1 Cruelly beating horse over head with steel wrench 15 inches long.
- 3 Cruelly abandoning sick and disabled horses.
- 1 Cruelly stabbing a horse.
- 8 Cruelly overdriving horses.
- 1 Cruelly chopping a leg off horse.
- 3 Cruelly overloading horses.
- 4 Cruelly torturing and tormenting horses.
- 4 Failing to provide feed and shelter for horses.
- 54 Working horses and mules unfit for service:
  - Sores under harness..... 11
  - Sore backs and shoulders..... 8
  - Sick, old and weak..... 8
  - Lame ..... 7
- 10 Causing horses and mules unfit for service to be worked:
  - Sore necks ..... 2
  - Sore shoulders ..... 2
- 2 Doping horses for sale.
- 2 Horse trading cases.
- 1 Not having light on wagon.
- 1 Skinning dead horse.
- 1 Not going home with horse when ordered to do so.
- 3 Selling liquor to minors who abused horse when drunk.
- 4 Disorderly conduct.
- 1 Peddling without a license.
- 2 Stealing horse.
- 2 Stealing harness.
- 2 Frequenting pool rooms.
- 1 Throwing knife at dog and cutting it.
- 1 Beating dog.
- 1 Beating dog with club, knocking its eye out.
- 1 Beating dog with gas pipe.
- 1 Cutting and joining ears of dog.
- 3 Wounding dogs by shooting.
- 1 Kicking a dog.
- 1 Poisoning a dog.
- 1 Killing dog by sticking fork into it.
- 1 Throwing dog from roof (third floor) to ground.
- 4 Pouring turpentine on cat.
- 1 Injuring a cat.
- 1 Torturing and tormenting a cat.
- 1 Cruelly killing a hen.

- 1 Killing a goat by cutting its throat.
- 1 Poisoning 100 chickens, a pig and some ducks.
- 1 Burning rats.

On motion of Mr. Schmidt, which was seconded by Miss Ewing and unanimously carried, the report of the Secretary was accepted with thanks and placed on file.

The President then called for a report on State Societies, Branch Societies and Special Agencies, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

Mr. Fred M. Krueger was appointed a Special Agent for the village of Oak Park, Cook County, Illinois, on May 13, 1914.

Mr. William F. Vallette was appointed a Special Agent for Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois, on November 19, 1914.

Miss Ida Himmelreich was appointed a Special Agent for Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, on November 19, 1914. The Lake County Humane Society was organized in May, 1914, and the following named persons were elected officers:

Mrs. F. M. Barker.....	President
Mrs. T. E. Morris.....	Vice-President
Mrs. J. G. Arthur.....	Secretary and Treasurer

Mr. George A. Amaecker resigned as Special Agent of the Society at Oak Park, Cook County, Illinois.

Mr. J. D. Ambrose resigned as Special Agent of the Society at Cissna Park, Illinois, having moved to Santa Cruz, California.

Mr. Clarence E. Hicks resigned as Special Agent of the Society at Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.

Mr. Eurit E. Schroeder, Humane Officer at Decatur, Macon County, Illinois, notified the Society on July 12, 1914, that he was no longer Humane Officer at Decatur as the city and county were unable to pay the salary of a Humane Officer.

Mr. S. L. Scheidecker resigned as Special Agent of the Society at Sycamore, Dekalb County, Illinois, having moved to Warren, Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

On July 8, 1914, the Society was notified by Mr. M. Easterday, President of the Cairo Branch Society, of the death of our Special Agent, Mr. J. W. Grief.

On November 12, 1914, the Society was notified by Mr. J. A. Murielt, a Branch Member of this Society, that Mr. Samuel Washburne, our Special Agent at Milford, Iroquois County, had passed away in October, 1914.

On December 14, 1914, the Society was notified by Mr. E. K. Jenkins, of Sterling, Whiteside County, of the death of Captain John W. Niles on November 27, 1914. Captain Niles was President of the Branch Society at Sterling, Illinois.

On December 26, 1914, the Society was notified by Mrs. W. C. Wellington, Secretary of the Branch Society at Harvard, McHenry County, Illinois, that Mr. Wellington, our Special Agent at Harvard, had passed away on December 6, 1914.

On July 8, 1914, Mr. M. Easterday, President of the Cairo Branch Society at Cairo, Alexander County, notified the Society that Mrs. Anna Woodward, for many years Vice-President of the Cairo Branch Society, moved to Evanston, Cook County, Illinois.

On December 17, 1914, Col. A. S. Frost, Former President of the Evanston Humane Society, Cook County, Illinois, notified the Society that he left



Evanston to take up active duty June 17th. The letter was received from the Recruiting Station, United States Army, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. George T. Austin, Special Agent of the Society at Effingham, Effingham County, Illinois, wrote the Society on January 14, 1915, that he did not have time to give this work the attention it should receive and thought it would be a benefit to the Association to select some other agent. He suggested that we communicate with the County Judge at Effingham with a view of selecting some other man to act as the Special Agent for Effingham.

The appointments of Special Agents for Sycamore, DeKalb County; Warren, Jo Daviess County; Effingham, Effingham County; Cairo, Alexander County; Milford, Iroquois County, are now pending. The organization of Branch Societies at Belleville, St. Clair County; Nauvoo, Hancock County, and Milford, Iroquois County, is also pending.

There are 37 Agencies and 33 Societies working in 56 cities (38 counties) of the state.

Reports have been received from 44 Societies and Agencies working in 31 counties of the state, as follows:

ALTON, Madison County.	MT. CARMEL, Wabash County.
BELVIDERE, Boone County.	MT. VERNON, Jefferson County.
BLOOMINGTON, McLean County.	OAK PARK, Cook County.
CANTON, Fulton County.	OTTAWA, LaSalle County.
CARPENTERSVILLE, Kane County.	PANA, Christian County.
CHAMPAIGN, Champaign County.	PEORIA, Peoria County.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Cook County.	PRINCETON, Bureau County.
DIXON, Lee County.	QUINCY, Adams County.
DOWNERS GROVE, DuPage County.	ROCHELLE, Ogle County.
EAST ST. LOUIS, St. Clair County.	ROCKFORD, Winnebago County.
EDWARDSVILLE, Madison County.	ROCK ISLAND, Rock Island County.
ELGIN, Kane County.	ST. CHARLES, Kane County.
EVANSTON, Cook County.	SAVANNA, Carroll County.
GENESEO, Henry County.	SHELBYVILLE, Shelby County.
GRAYVILLE, White County.	SIBLEY, Ford County.
HARVARD, McHenry County.	SPRINGFIELD, Sangamon County.
JOLIET, Will County.	THAWVILLE, Iroquois County.
KANKAKEE, Kankakee County.	WINNETKA, Cook County.
MACOMB, McDonough County.	WAUKEGAN, Lake County.
MARENGO, McHenry County.	WHEATON, DuPage County.

From these reports we find that 512 complaints regarding cruelty to children have been attended to; 854 children have been directly benefited; 144 children have been placed in homes, temporarily or otherwise; and 76 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to children. Concerning the relief work for animals, we find that 2,005 complaints of cruelty to animals were attended to; 1,761 animals were relieved; 1,093 animals were humanely destroyed; and 109 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to animals. Seven of the reports received merely generalized the situation in their respective communities and did not give the work in detail.

The Branch Societies and Special Agents throughout the State receive *The National Humane Review* gratis as a result of the contribution made to The American Humane Association by The Illinois Humane Society, amounting to fifty dollars each year. THE HUMANE ADVOCATE is also circulated gratis among the Branch Societies and Special Agents.

TABLE SHOWING WORK OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS THAT HAVE MADE REPORTS

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY	COUNTY	CHILD WORK			ANIMAL WORK			
		Com-plaints	Benefitted	Placed in Homes	Prose-cutions	Com-plaints	Relieved Humane-ly Destroyed	Prose-cutions
Alton Branch Society...	Madison	18	20	12	5	17	45	2
Boone County Branch Society...	Boone	100	39	21		100	50	6
Bloomington Humane Society (Inc.)	McLean	61	54	12	6	70	26	8
Carroll County Humane Society	Fulton	6	8	6	2	20	23	8
Champaign County Humane Society (Inc.)	Carroll					6	8	2
Chicago Heights Branch Society	Cook	34	282	16	21	96	42	21
Carpentersville, Fred Vertit, Sp. Agt.	Cook					37	6	8
Dixon, Wm. G. Kent, Sp. Agt.	Kane	3	10	3		1	1	1
Downers Grove, Jacob Klein, Sp. Agt.	Lee					12	6	5
Edwardsville Humane Society...	Madison	47	166			2	1	2
Elgin Humane Society...	Kane					40	39	
Evansston Humane Society...	Cook	No detailed	No detailed	report.		No detailed	30	7
Effingham, George Austin, Sp. Agt.	Effingham	No detailed	No detailed	report.		No detailed	report.	
Ford County Humane Society (Inc.)	Ford					2	2	3
Geneseo Auxiliary Committee	Henry							
Grayville, E. F. Johnson, Sp. Agt.	White	No detailed	No detailed	report.		No detailed	report.	
Harvard Branch Society...	McHenry	No detailed	No detailed	report.		No detailed	report.	
Joblet Humane Society...	Will	2				300	37	3
Kankakee, Wilber Reed, Sp. Agt.	Lake	14	10	5		187	37	13
McDonough County Humane Society...	McDonough	12	12			41	1	1
Mr. Carmel, D. L. McIntock, Sp. Agt.	Wabash	4	20		5	10	10	2
Mr. Vernon, George E. Green, Sp. Agt.	Jefferson	No detailed	report.			60	102	10
Oak Park, Fred M. Krueger, Sp. Agt.	Cook	No detailed	report.			No detailed	report.	
Ortowa Branch Society, E. C. Swift, Pres. and Sp. Agt.	Laradale	No detailed	No detailed	report.		7	57	50
Pana, W. F. Fisher, Sp. Agt.	Christian	No detailed	No detailed	report.		No detailed	report.	
Peoria Humane Society (Inc.)	Peoria	8	20	7		3	2	2
Princeton, W. I. Kendall, Sp. Agt.	Bureau	100	50	10	10	150	60	30
Quincy Humane Society (Inc.)	Adams	3	5			12	22	1
Rochelle, Mrs. James C. Foster	Ogle	5	13	1		200	450	30
Rock Island County Humane Society (Inc.)	Rock Island	100	50	10		159	129	16
Shelbyville, Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, Sp. Agt.	Shelby	5	6			13	9	4
Springfield Humane Society (Inc.)	Sangamon	10	10	13	1	90	90	139
St. Charles, M. E. Shuton, Sp. Agt.	Kane	28	6	5	2	35	46	11
St. Clair County Humane Society (Inc.)	St. Clair	37	72	33	14	21	31	15
Thawville, Peter Wallis, Sp. Agt.	Troipous	No detailed	No detailed	report.		2	8	7
Wheaton, William F. Vallette, Sp. Agt.	DuPage	5	3			No detailed	report.	
Winnebago County Humane Society (Inc.)	Winnebago					256	353	3
Winnetka, Waino M. Paterson, Sp. Agt.	Cook					3	33	1
Total		512	854	144	76	2,005	1,761	1,093

The President then called upon the Treasurer for a report. The Treasurer delivered to the President a ledger trial balance dated December 31st, A. D. 1914, as follows:

Chicago, December 31, 1914.

### THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

#### LEDGER TRIAL BALANCE.

\$ 1,500.00	Ambulance Special	
216,725.00	Bills Receivable	
	Blaine Fountain Fund.....	\$ 913.65
	Endowments in Trust.....	44,500.00
44,500.00	Estates in Trust	
620.00	Fountain Property Account	
1,599.06	Income and Expense Account	
	Nicholson Fund .....	5.00
	Permanent Investment—	
	Fund No. 1.....	306,368.61
	Fund No. 2.....	15,000.00
7,155.00	Real Estate Investment Account	
82,600.00	Real Estate Account	
12,088.20	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1914	
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$366,787.26		\$366,787.26

#### IN RE INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Overdraft January 1, 1914.....	\$1,599.33
Surplus of receipts for the year 1914 over disbursements.....	.27
<hr/>	<hr/>
Overdraft December 31, 1914.....	\$1,599.06

CHARLES E. MURISON,

Treasurer.

The Treasurer also delivered to the President a cash statement dated December 31st, A. D. 1914, as follows:

Chicago, December 31, 1914.

### THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

#### CASH STATEMENT.

On deposit at FIRST NATIONAL BANK, checking account.....	\$10,839.07
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, savings account	16.28
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, savings account	38.25
NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, savings account.....	994.82
DREXEL STATE BANK, checking account.....	40.78
Made up for deposit.....	159.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,088.20

CHARLES E. MURISON,

Treasurer.

The treasurer thereupon read the following report for the year 1914:

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1914

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Estate of Eugene Cary, 6th distribution.....	\$ 500.00	
4335 Cahmet Ave. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ interest) realized on sale....	875.00	
Investment Loans—Repayments and Investments....	25,800.00	\$21,850.00
Annabel Blaine Fountain Fund—interest accrued....	39.90	
Totals .....	\$27,214.90	\$21,850.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Dues and contributions—general.....	\$ 4,920.75	
Contributions—for specific purposes.....	394.15	
Fines received .....	246.00	
Interest on notes and bonds and revenue from estates in trust .....	13,403.03	\$ 101.14
1332 Washington Boulevard—rental and expense....	662.05	664.55
4335 Cahmet Ave. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ interest) income and expense	49.00	77.12
Ambulance—revenue and expense.....	1,518.49	2,236.12
Fountains sold (at cost), purchases and expense of maintenance .....	406.07	2,478.29
‘Humane Advocate’—subscriptions and expense..	112.74	2,675.14
Law, office and general expense.....	5.30	7,191.73
Officers’ salaries and expense.....	56.00	4,989.80
House expense.....		1,608.42
E. Washington Heights lots—1913 taxes.....		24.50
Totals .....	\$22,073.58	\$22,046.81
Grand Totals .....	\$49,288.48	\$43,896.81
January 1, 1914—balance.....	6,596.53	
January 1, 1914—Working fund advance to Secretary	100.00	
December 31, 1914—balance.....		12,088.20
	\$55,985.01	\$55,985.01

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Overdraft—January 1, 1914.....	\$ 1,599.33	
Receipts for year.....		\$22,073.58
Inventory of fountains on hand.....		620.00
Disbursements for year.....	22,046.81	
Depreciation of ambulance.....	646.50	
Overdraft—December 31, 1914.....		1,599.06
	\$24,292.64	\$24,292.64

Chicago, Illinois,  
February 2, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHARLES E. MURISON,  
Treasurer.



At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the Treasurer, it was moved by Mr. Frank, seconded by Mr. Cavanagh and unanimously carried, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and placed on file and that the thanks of the Society be given the Treasurer for the efficient and valuable service rendered by him to the Society.

It was proposed by Mr. Scott and seconded by Mr. Sturges, that Mr. Charles E. Murison, for many years a Director and Treasurer of the Society, performing diligently, faithfully and efficiently the arduous duties falling upon the Treasurer of an organization having so much financial business and performing these duties without compensation, should be rewarded by the Society and made an Honorary Member thereof. He was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The following report of the Auditing Committee was then read:

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1914, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and the money and securities and property as reported by the Treasurer and the President of the Society are in hand.

SOLOMON STURGES,  
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

The President then submitted the following report of John A. Cooper & Co., certified public accountants, dated February 2nd, 1915, and showing the financial condition of the Society on the 1st day of January, 1915.

Chicago, February 2, 1915.

The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Illinois.  
To the President and Board of Directors,

Gentlemen:—We have audited the financial records and vouchers of the Society for the year 1914, and find them correct and in satisfactory condition. We submit herewith statements and schedules as follows:

BALANCE SHEET, January 1, 1915.  
INCOME AND OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1914.  
Schedule of INCOME for the twelve months ended December 31, 1914.  
Schedule of OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1914.  
PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 1, and ANNABEL BLAINE FUND accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1914.

Cash funds and investment securities were found to agree with the books of account and with the statements herewith.

A full accounting was found for revenue from investments and estates in trust; receipts from other sources are in agreement with the records of the Secretary at the general office of the Society.

Proper vouchers were found for all disbursements.

Summarized and stated comparatively, the income and expenses of the Society for the past three years have been as follows:

INCOME.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Dues and Contributions.....	\$ 3,851.20	\$ 3,988.96	\$ 5,314.90
Fines .....	466.00	262.50	246.00
Investment and Trust Revenue.....	12,589.92	13,747.69	13,246.77
Total Income .....	\$16,898.12	\$17,999.15	\$18,807.67
EXPENSE.			
Field Operations .....	\$ 7,985.28	\$ 6,368.40	\$ 7,459.15
"Humane Advocate" Expense.....	2,243.47	2,453.96	2,562.40
House Expense .....	2,293.06	2,246.83	1,608.42
Law, Office and General Expense.....	7,055.31	6,759.68	7,186.43
Total Expense .....	\$18,677.12	\$17,819.87	\$18,807.40
Excess of Expense over Income for Year 1912 .....	\$ 1,779.00		
Excess of Income over Expense for Years 1913 and 1914 .....		\$ 179.28	\$ .27

We note with gratification the continued increase in the Society's income, and extend good wishes for the ensuing year, which the activities for good so well merit. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN ALEX'R COOPER & COMPANY,  
Certified Public Accountants,  
By JNO. A. COOPER, C. P. A.

### THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

*Balance Sheet.*

*January 1, 1915.*

#### FUND ACCOUNTS.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 1 (Donations and Membership) .....	\$306,368.61
PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 2 (Endowment) .....	15,000.00
ENDOWMENTS IN TRUST.....	44,500.00
ANNABEL BLAINE FUND—Towards fountain erection on Lake Ave.....	913.65
CARRIE NICHOLSON FUND—For shoeing horses....	5.00
	<hr/> \$366,787.26

#### ASSETS.

CASH IN BANKS AND ON HAND .....	\$ 12,088.20
INVESTMENTS—	
Loans—Real Estate Security.....	\$211,950.00
Bonds and Participation Cert. Chi. Rys. Co. ....	4,775.00
REAL ESTATE—	
1332 Washington Boul. Improved..	6,000.00
E. Washington Heights, Vacant....	1,155.00
	<hr/> \$223,880.00
ESTATES IN TRUST—	
Benj. F. Ferguson Annuity, \$1,000.00 .....	\$ 20,000.00
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, Invested Fund .....	5,000.00
Lewis W. Stone R. E. (1/4 interest) .....	7,500.00
Nancy S. Foster Invested Fund....	12,000.00
	<hr/> \$ 44,500.00
REAL ESTATE—Office of Society (1145 S. Wabash Ave.) .....	\$2,600.00
MOTOR AMBULANCE .....	1,500.00
FOUNTAINS ON HAND (available for placement) .....	620.00
INCOME AND OUTLAY—Overdraft....	1,599.06
	<hr/> \$366,787.26

Audited and certified as correct.

JOHN ALEX'R COOPER & COMPANY,  
Certified Public Accountants,  
By JNO. A. COOPER, C. P. A.

Chicago, Illinois, February 2, 1915.

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

## INCOME AND OUTLAY.

*For the Twelve Months ended December 31, 1914.*

## INCOME.

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.....	\$ 5,314.90	
FINES .....	246.00	
INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE.....	13,246.77	
	<hr/>	\$18,807.67

## OUTLAY.

FIELD OPERATIONS (See Schedule B).....	\$ 7,450.15	
"HUMANE ADVOCATE" EXPENSE (See Schedule B) ..	2,562.40	
HOUSE EXPENSE (1145 S. Wabash Ave.) (See Schedule B) .....	1,608.42	
LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE (See Schedule B) .....	7,186.43	
	<hr/>	\$18,807.40
Excess of Income for Year 1914.....	\$ .27	
Overdraft January 1, 1914.....	1,599.33	
	<hr/>	
Overdraft December 31, 1914.....	\$ 1,599.06	

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

## INCOME ACCOUNTS.

*For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1914.*

## DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS—

Dues—Annual Members (512).....	\$ 2,560.00	
Governing Members (24).....	360.00	
Branch Members (3).....	6.00	
Contributions—General .....	1,994.75	
Specific—For Law Officer's Salary .....	\$300.00	
Fountain Erection ....	94.15	
	<hr/>	\$ 394.15
		\$ 5,314.90

## INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE—

Interest on Loan and Bond Investments .....	\$11,182.00	
Interest on Bank Balances.....	120.78	
Benj. F. Ferguson Annuity.....	1,000.00	
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson Income from Trust .....	238.50	
Lewis W. Stone Income from Trust...	323.61	
Nancy S. Foster Income from Trust...	437.00	
	<hr/>	\$13,301.89

1332 Washington Bl., Expense. \$664.55

Deduct Rents Collected.... 662.05

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\$ 2.50

4335 Calumet Ave., Net Expense..... 28.12

E. Washington Hgts. Lots, Taxes..... 24.50

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55.12

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\$13,246.77

(Schedule A.)

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

(No record extant of)

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.

JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from May, 1875, to May, 1877.

JOHN L. SHORTALL

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1881.	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.
Complaints investigated.....	10643	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	2331	2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4704			
Children rescued.....	3314	892	851	1120	1252	1238	1254	1015	1302	1122	375	497	582			
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	539	203	228	291	420	502	619	508	431	413	346	350	255			
Drivers and owners admonished.....	5525	2029	1759	980	560	317	782	858	804	835	680	858	744			
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	1008	91	116	130	68	75	141	149	379	256	273	405	257			
Animals removed by ambulance.....	181	107	100	111	93	112	77	133	180	209	154	133	126			
Disabled animals destroyed.....	1096	189	309	316	157	133	194	213	275	254	319	281	201			
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	1086	175	208	66	78	51	67	95	147	117	53	166	104			
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	120	41	41	40	17	22	33	35	54	34	41	22	58			
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	11							25	29		34		38			
Branch Societies and Agencies.....	2				4	13		32								

## HISTORICAL POINTS IN

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877 to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children, in 1877.

May 25, 1877, an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County; and Stock Yards at city of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, 1905 to 1913; Bernard Shine, present agent.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to such as are known as Humane Societies, wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the state.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880 Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882, The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd W. Peck. In 1897, the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901, the Society provided its own horses for ambulances. In



# TY FROM 1878 to 1915

om 1869 to 1878)

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.  
 JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1906, to February, 1910.  
 WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910, to February, 1911.  
 dent from February, 1911 to \_\_\_\_\_.

May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	May 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911.	Feb. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.	Feb. 1, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1913.	Feb. 1, 1913, to Jan. 31, 1914.	Feb. 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1915.	
2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	4542	5399	5240	5180	5134	118910
456	1539	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	2054	3107	2433	1613	1350	36656
385	241	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	125	105	103	88	129	7410
889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	7876	11689	11664	2119	1400	76820
375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	721	663	811	1147	1131	26636
134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	317	290	270	219	412	461	6464
153	227	249	313	265	256	232	265	220	249	157	414	348	405	581	738	813	10172
149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	303	166	291	220	140	6176
56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	115	202	209	126	133	1870
44	.....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	53	53	57	63	63	57	60	60	60
51					60			64	64	67	80	78	81	79	80	70	70

## NE WORK IN ILLINOIS

1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements. In February, 1913, the Society purchased a motor ambulance.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884, the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893, the Society was presented with its property at 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

In 1893, in connection with the American Humane Association, the Society conducted a "humane exhibit" in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, which won honorable mention, a diploma and medal awarded by the Exhibition.

October 11, 12 and 13th, 1893, a Humane Congress was held in the Art Institute, presided over by Mr. John G. Shortall. This was the first international conference of humane workers ever held.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children), came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE. In 1907, it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

In February, 1912, the Society was presented with a Lecture Room, constructed in the basement of its building at 1145 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, the gift of its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, in memory of his father, the late Mr. John G. Shortall.

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

## OUTLAY ACCOUNTS.

*For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1914.*

## FIELD OPERATIONS—

Field Officers' Salaries and Expenses....	\$4,933.80	
Ambulance Expense—		
Salary .....	\$1,380.00	
Operating Expense and Veterinary At-		
tendance .....	854.13	
Depreciation of Ambulance.....	646.50	
	<u>\$2,880.63</u>	
Less Ambulance Revenue.....	1,816.50	
		1,064.13
Fountain Expense—		
Salary .....	\$ 840.00	
Purchase, Installation and Maintenance	960.29	
	<u>\$1,800.29</u>	
Less Fountains and Parts Sold.....	348.07	
		\$1,452.22

## “HUMANE ADVOCATE” EXPENSE—

Editor's Salary .....	\$ 900.00	
Printing Expense and Incidentals.....	1,481.10	
Postage for Distribution.....	294.04	
	<u>\$2,675.14</u>	
Less Subscription Revenue.....	112.74	
		\$2,562.40

## HOUSE EXPENSE (1145 S. Wabash Ave.)—

House Officer's and Matron's Salaries....	\$ 960.00	
Fuel and Light .....	309.58	
Alterations, Repairs and Incidentals.....	191.76	
Insurance .....	147.08	
		\$1,608.42

## LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE—

Law Officer .....	\$3,300.00	
Office Salaries .....	2,220.00	
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Incidentals	1,022.78	
Telephone .....	286.73	
Conventions .....	194.42	
American Humane Assoc'n, Dues.....	50.00	
Association of Commerce, Subscription...	50.00	
Audit Fee .....	62.50	
		\$7,186.43

(Schedule B.)

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

## ACCOUNT OF PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 1.

*For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1914.*

	Debit.	Credit.
January 1, 1914, Balance.....		\$306,193.61
Estate of Eugene Cary, 6th Distribution.....		500.00
For difference between amount realized from undivided		
one-fourth interest in real estate at 4335 Calumet		
Ave., and the value at which this was carried on		
books of account .....	\$325.00	
	<u>\$325.00</u>	<u>\$306,693.61</u>
		325.00
January 1, 1915, Balance.....		\$306,368.61

## ACCOUNT OF ANNABEL BLAINE FOUNTAIN FUND.

*For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1914.*

January 1, 1914, Balance.....	\$873.75
Interest Accrued to December 31, 1914, on Savings Account.....	39.90
	<hr/>
January 1, 1915, Balance.....	\$913.65

(Schedule C.)

On motion of Mr. Cavanagh, which was seconded by Mr. Adams and unanimously carried, the report of the Auditing Committee was accepted and placed on file.

The President then called upon the Secretary to read the following report of the Committee on Laws:

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915, INCLUSIVE.

Estates wherein THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY is interested:

1. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased; the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, trustee under the will; The Illinois Humane Society a residuary legatee thereunder.

As heretofore reported, this estate was declared settled in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on March 26, 1910, and executor discharged, leaving trusteeship open; and when State street property belonging to estate is sold the Society may get a share of the proceeds; and pending such sale a one-fourth share of the income is to be received by the Society from the trustee, which share so received in 1914 amounted to \$323.61.

2. Estate of Eugene Cary, deceased. As heretofore reported, the Society has received a \$10,000.00 specific bequest, and has received from time to time its share of the residuary bequests as distributed, such share of residuary bequests amounting at this time to the sum of \$6,200.00, of which the sum of \$500.00 was received in 1914.

3. Estate of Josephine DeZeng, deceased. Nothing further since report of 1914.

4. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased. Nothing further since report of 1914.

5. Estate of Sarah A. Hawley, deceased, heretofore reported. Appeal pending in Supreme Court of Illinois.

6. Estate of Martha S. Hill, deceased; will, as heretofore reported, proved and admitted to record in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on September 15, 1913, under which will the Society is given a legacy of \$5,000.00, to be paid two years after the death of testatrix. The records of said Probate Court show that said Martha S. Hill died August 4, 1913.

7. Estate of Julia Rackley Perry, deceased; will presented and filed for probate in the County Court of Bureau County, Illinois, on January 7, 1914; the said decedent having departed this life at Malden, Bureau County, Illinois, on or about December 28, 1913; under which will the Society is given a bequest of \$5,000.00, as heretofore reported. Cairo A. Trimble, Esq., of Princeton, Illinois, sole executor. Nothing has as yet been received.

The report of this Committee relative to prosecutions in criminal court and other matters will be found covered by the report of the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,  
JOHN L. SHORTALL,  
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

Upon motion of Mr. Adams, which was seconded by Mr. Murison and unanimously carried, the report of the Committee on Laws was accepted and placed on file.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

#### RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the press of this city and the state for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

The Society hereby expresses its appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police, James Gleason, Esq.; the Assistant General Superintendent of Police, Herman F. Schuettler, Esq., and to all police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for assistance given the Society's officers in carrying on their work and also for the interest shown by them all in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty.

The Society again desires to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the valuable aid and assistance given it by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squadron.

The Society expresses its appreciation of the many courtesies and valuable assistance given it by the Superintendent of Streets, the Assistant Superintendent of Streets and the Superintendents of many of the Wards in the city in the work of cleaning, salting, cindering and sanding bridges, inclines, streets and alleys throughout the city, these officials having responded to the calls of the Society to the best of their ability and to the extent of their capacity to aid us.

That the Society as far as possible lend its aid to the Street Department of the city to procure an adequate appropriation to enable the Superintendent of Streets and the Ward Superintendents to keep the streets in a safe condition for animal traffic during the slippery winter weather either by sanding, cindering or otherwise, and also to procure the necessary equipment for such work, such as sand sprinkling vehicles, etc.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visiting the Society's office when they are in Chicago and help to increase humane interest.

That this Society expresses to its Humane Officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation of the work done during the year in behalf of the Society by its President, its Treasurer and the members of its Executive Committee for their time and effort in behalf of the Society in attending the meetings held at the Society's building during the year.

Whereas, the Henneberry Company is supplying steam heat free of charge for heating the garage in the rear of its premises, it is resolved that the appreciation and thanks of this Society be hereby expressed to Mr. William P. Henneberry for his generosity and kindness in giving this valuable aid and service to the Society.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, The Honorable John T. Dale, for forty-nine years a practicing lawyer in the City of Chicago, passed away at his home, 1305 Astor Street, on May 14, 1914,

And WHEREAS, For many years Mr. Dale was an active member and officer of The Illinois Humane Society and devoted much of his time to the cause of humanity, being a Life Member of the Society and having been elected a Director thereof in the year 1891 and later one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, continuing his active interest and service up to within a few years ago. He was the author of two books entitled "How to Win" and "Heroes and Great Hearts," the latter work having been written in the interest of humane work;

Therefore Be It *Resolved*, That this Society at its Forty-sixth Annual Meeting express its sorrow at his taking away and extend its sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement.



WHEREAS, Mr. Byron L. Smith, the President and Founder of the Northern Trust Company, and for many years a Governing Life Member of the Society and a generous contributor to its work, died on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1914, at his residence in Chicago

And, WHEREAS, This public-spirited and philanthropic citizen was called away in the prime of life and in the fullness of his influence for good in the community

Therefore Be It *Resolved*, That this Society at its Forty-sixth Annual Meeting express its sorrow at his death and extend its sincere sympathy to his family.

WHEREAS, Miss Calla L. Harcourt, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Harcourt, of Chestnut, Illinois, for many years an ardent and able legislative worker in the humane cause in this State, and an honorary member of The Illinois Humane Society, passed away July 29th, 1914, at her parents' home;

AND WHEREAS, This keenly intelligent and admirable woman, who had devoted her life to bettering conditions for people and animals, was taken from this scene of action at the height of her vigorous work;

AND WHEREAS, She helped to draft the Humane Education Bill, making the teaching of humaneness a part of the regular course in the public schools, (made a law in Illinois on June 14th, 1909) and was the author of many articles and poems of humane educational value;

Therefore, Be It *Resolved*, That this Society express its deep appreciation of the value of her distinguished service to the cause of humanity, and offer its sympathy to her father and mother and many friends.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations.

The following persons were nominated for election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1918:

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.  
JOHN L. SHORTALL.  
JOHN A. SPOOR.  
A. A. SPRAGUE, II.

MRS. M. B. STARRING.  
JOHN T. STOCKTON.  
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHERLAND.  
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.

There being no other nominations, the persons named by the Committee on Nominations were duly elected Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1918:

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

#### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Society's Building February 4th, 1915, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

President Shortall called the meeting to order.

The following named persons were duly elected:

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.	RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
MISS RUTH EWING.	CHARLES E. MURISON.

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JOHN L. SHORTALL.	SOLOMON STURGES.
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On motion the meeting then adjourned.

## BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

## Article One

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is herein-after designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

## Article Two

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

#### Article Three

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

#### Article Four

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting of the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected, and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

#### Article Five

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

#### Article Six

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

#### Article Seven

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

#### Article Eight

The corporate seal of the Society shall be:



#### Article Nine

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.



## Article Ten

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee.

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

## Article Eleven

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

## Article Twelve

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

## Article Thirteen

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed

by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon the proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

#### Article Fourteen

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

#### Article Fifteen

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

#### Article Sixteen

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

#### Article Seventeen

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS  
(HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, 1911)

Concerning Cruelty to Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use, or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 42a hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates, shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

*First.* By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, or mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

*Second.* By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

*Third.* By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

Abandoning Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 42H.—*Penalty for Abandoning Child.* That when any child under the age of one year shall be abandoned by its parents, guardian or any other person having legal control or custody thereof, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**For Crimes Against Children**

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42ha.

**For Contributing to Dependency, Neglect or Delinquency**

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42hb.

**For Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children**  
(Known as Juvenile Court Law.) See Chap. 23, Secs. 169-177.

For law (in force July 1st, 1911) pensioning parents to enable them to properly care for dependent and neglected children. See Chap. 23, Sec. 175.

**Law Regulating Employment of Children on Streets and Public Places**

An ordinance passed July 8, 1912, regulating the employment of children on the streets and in public places.

*Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any girl under the age of eighteen years to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, gum, or any other merchandise, or to distribute handbills or circulars, or any other articles, or to exercise the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, or to solicit money or other thing of value, in any street or public place in the city, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ such girl under the ages designated herein, or permit or suffer such girl to be employed at the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, in any street or public place in the city.

SEC. 2. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall pursue any of the occupations mentioned in Section 1 hereof, upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall pursue any of said occupations upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, unless he shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of "An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903.

SEC. 3. Any girl under the age of eighteen years or any boy under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be warned by any police officer who shall discover any violation of this ordinance forthwith to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and to desist from further violation thereof, and such officer shall also without delay report such violation to his superior officer, who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, setting forth the manner in which this ordinance has been violated. In case any girl under the age of eighteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any occupation mentioned in Section 1 hereof in any street or public place in this city, or any boy under the age of sixteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any such occupation contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, he or she shall be subjected to the penalty herein provided for, and in case any parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, who has received notice as provided for herein, shall knowingly permit such boy or girl to again violate the provisions of this ordinance, or shall procure or engage such boy or girl after such notice to pursue an occupation in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl shall also be subject to such penalty. Any violation of this ordinance after the warning or notice herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.



## Concerning Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

*First.*—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

*Second.*—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

*Third.*—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

*Fourth.*—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

*Fifth.*—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever willfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both; Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

**Enforcement of the Law to Prevent Cruelty to Animals**

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

*Governor to Appoint Officers.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

**Animals and Birds Ferae Naturæ**

An Act declaring certain animals and birds *feræ naturæ* to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals *feræ naturæ* or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

**Mutilation of Horses**

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.—Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly: That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

**Bird Day**

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation, a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

### Humane Educational Law

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2. In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3. No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5. The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

### To Prevent Shooting of Live Pigeons, Fowl or Other Birds

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 76.—*Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.—Penalty.*  
1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

## Game

An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto. (Approved April 28, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

CHAP. 61, SEC. 3.—*What Birds Not to Be Killed.*—Penalty.—Protection of Fruit.—Game Birds. 3. Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow-blackbird or chicken hawk, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird or part of bird after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense, be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any such birds or animals when deemed necessary by him for the protection of fruits or property. For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Ballidæ, commonly known as rails, and Gallinulæ, the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and pipers, tatlers and curlews; the Callinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, partridges, quails and mourning doves.

SEC. 11. —*Ownership of Game in State.*—The ownership of and the title of all wild and game birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner or at any time except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title of said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State, for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

SEC. 12.—*Destroying Nests or Eggs of Wild Game.*—Penalty. 12. Any person who shall, within the State of Illinois, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild game or birds, or shall have such nest or eggs in his or her possession, shall be subject for each offense to a fine of five dollars, or imprisonment for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

NOTE.—Many cities, towns and villages have ordinances relating to cruelty to children and animals.



## SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Humane Agent:

Experience is the best teacher and convinces us that, in the smaller communities, a system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is more effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty, than a system of branches, and with the belief that an individual can represent this Society effectively, we have concluded to advise that a good man, a resident of the city, town or county, be appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society, to look after all cases of cruelty. This special agent should be appointed only at the request of the people residing in the locality and be acceptable to the Society.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

## Procedure

In this view the following plan of organization is suggested. Having invited a number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be a proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This Society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i.e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. Those persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

*The Illinois Humane Society.*

## FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of.....and vicinity, in the County of.....and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint..... of said.....to act as its Special Agent, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said Society.

Dated at.....

.....

# DIRECTORY OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

- Adams County—Quincy.....H. P. Walton, President; John H. Best, Treasurer; Fred G. Wolfe, Secretary.
- Alexander County—Cairo.....M. Easterday, President; W. L. Bristol, Secretary and Treasurer.
- Boone County—Belvidere.....Jesse F. Hannah, President; Alfred Meyers, Treasurer; Miss Juliet Sager, Secretary.
- Carroll County—Savanna.....Dr. G. W. Johnson, President.
- Champaign County—Champaign...Harry Muss, President; A. M. Burke, Treasurer; R. W. Braithwaite, Secretary; H. Leonard Jones, Attorney.
- Champaign County—Urbana.....Dr. T. W. Corkery, President; Garret H. Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Secretary.
- Cook County—Chicago Heights...Rev. J. B. Fleming, President; Mrs. M. H. Lalor, Secretary and Treasurer.
- Cook County—Evanston.....Mrs. M. F. Eshbaugh, Vice-President; F. J. Scheidenhelm, Treasurer; Mrs. C. H. Pendleton, Secretary.
- Fayette County—Vandalia.....H. S. Humphrey, President.
- Ford County—Sibley.....Mrs. H. D. Young, President; Mrs. L. F. Lutyen, Secretary.
- Fulton County—Canton.....W. E. Shallenberger, President; C. B. Grimm, Treasurer; Miss Mattie D. Havermale, R. N. Secretary.
- Henry County—Geneseo.....Henry Waterman, President; Charles H. Atwood, Treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Lieberknecht, Secretary.
- Kane County—Elgin.....Edwin F. Mann, President; Elmer Egler, Treasurer; L. Marion Wilde, Secretary.
- Lake County—Waukegan.....Mrs. F. M. Barker, President; Mrs. J. G. Arthur, Secretary and Treasurer.
- La Salle County—Ottawa.....E. C. Swift, President.
- Madison County—Alton.....Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, President; Harold Hewitt, Treasurer; Mrs. Geo. A. McMillen, Secretary.
- Madison County—Edwardsville...Mrs. R. S. Barnsback, President; Miss Minna L. Crocker, Treasurer; Mrs. D. G. Williamson, Secretary.
- McDonough County—Macomb....Wallace Walker, President; Mrs. H. Stocker, Treasurer; Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.
- McHenry County—Harvard.....A. C. Manley, President; Mrs. Luey Young, Treasurer; Mrs. W. C. Wellington, Secretary.
- McHenry County—Marengo.....Mrs. A. B. Coon, Jr., President.
- McLean County—Bloomington...Henry Behr, President; Mrs. Jennie K. Brett, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Kerriek, Attorney.
- Morgan County—Jacksonville....A. G. Wadsworth, President.
- Ogle County—Oregon.....Mrs. Mary H. Artz, Secretary.
- Ogle County—Rochelle.....Mrs. James C. Fesler.
- Peoria County—Peoria.....Dr. Arthur M. Little, President; Miss Florence Daniels, Treasurer; Mrs. T. A. Grier, Secretary.
- Rock Island Co.—Rock Island....W. S. Parks, President; Daniel Montgomery, Treasurer; Mrs. G. M. Elliott, Financial and Recording Secretary.
- Ladies' Auxiliary: Mrs. S. Switzer, President; Mrs. C. Ullemeyer, Treasurer; Mrs. R. Berry, Secretary.

- Sangamon County—Springfield....Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, President; Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Treasurer; John S. Stewart, Secretary.
- St. Clair County—East St. Louis. A. H. Friedrichs, President; Albert Diehm, Treasurer; E. A. Thomas, Secretary and Superintendent.
- Stephenson County—Freeport....I. H. Hollister, President.
- Vermilion County—Danville.....Mrs. Josephine Snyder, Secretary.
- Vermilion County—Hoopeston....A. Honeywell, Secretary.
- Will County—Joliet.....A. S. Leckie, President; Mrs. Winifred F. Godley, Treas.; Ralph Austin, Sec'y.
- Winnebago County—Rockford....Dr. W. H. Fitch, President; Fay Lewis, Treas.; Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, Sec'y.

## STATE HUMANE AGENTS, APPOINTED BY THE STATE

- BENNARD SHINE, U. S. Y., Chicago.
- RUDOLF VON ACHEN, Peoria, Illinois.
- W. J. KANE, East St. Louis, Illinois.
- NICHOLAS HEMMER, East St. Louis, Illinois.

## SPECIAL HUMANE AGENTS, APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY

- Boone County—Poplar Grove.....Waldo E. Hull, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire County, excepting Poplar Grove.
- Bureau County—Princeton.....W. I. Kendall, Special Agent.
- Bureau County—Tiskilwa.....Ernest W. Lee, Special Agent.
- Carroll County—Mt. Carroll.....W. W. Parkinson, Special Agent.
- Carroll County—Savanna.....R. L. Henderson, Special Agent.
- Christian County—Pana.....W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Chicago Heights...O. W. Odell, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Evanston.....John S. Keefe, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Oak Park.....Fred M. Krueger, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Winnetka.....Waino M. Peterson, Special Agent.
- Du Page County—Downers Grove. Jacob Klein, Special Agent.
- Du Page County—Wheaton.....William F. Vallette, Special Agent.
- Henry County—Cambridge.....James Pollock, Special Agent.
- Henry County—Geneseo.....W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
- Iroquois County—Thawville.....Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
- Jefferson County—Mt. Vernon...George E. Green, Special Agent.
- Jersey County—Grafton.....John M. Stafford, Special Agent.
- Kane County—Carpentersville....Fred Pertit, Special Agent.
- Kane County—Elgin.....W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
- Kane County—St. Charles.....M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
- Kankakee County—Kankakee....Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
- Lake County—Waukegan .....Miss Ida Himmelreich, Special Agent.
- La Salle County—Mendota .....Max John, Sr., Special Agent.
- La Salle County—Ottawa .....E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
- La Salle County—Peru .....F. E. Hoberg, Special Agent.
- Lee County—Dixon.....William G. Kent, Special Agent.
- Madison County—Edwardsville...Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
- McHenry County—Union.....Guiles Durkee, Special Agent.
- Ogle County.....A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for the entire County.
- Peoria County—Peoria.....John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
- Sangamon County—Springfield...James M. Bretz, Special Agent.
- Shelby County—Shelbyville.....Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent.
- Stephenson County—Freeport....Frank Brubaker, Special Agent; A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for the entire County excepting Freeport.
- Vermilion County—Hoopeston....A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
- Wabash County—Mt. Carmel.....D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
- White County—Grayville.....E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
- Will County—Manhattan.....P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
- Winnebago County—Rockford....A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.

## MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 38 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



## FORM OF BEQUEST

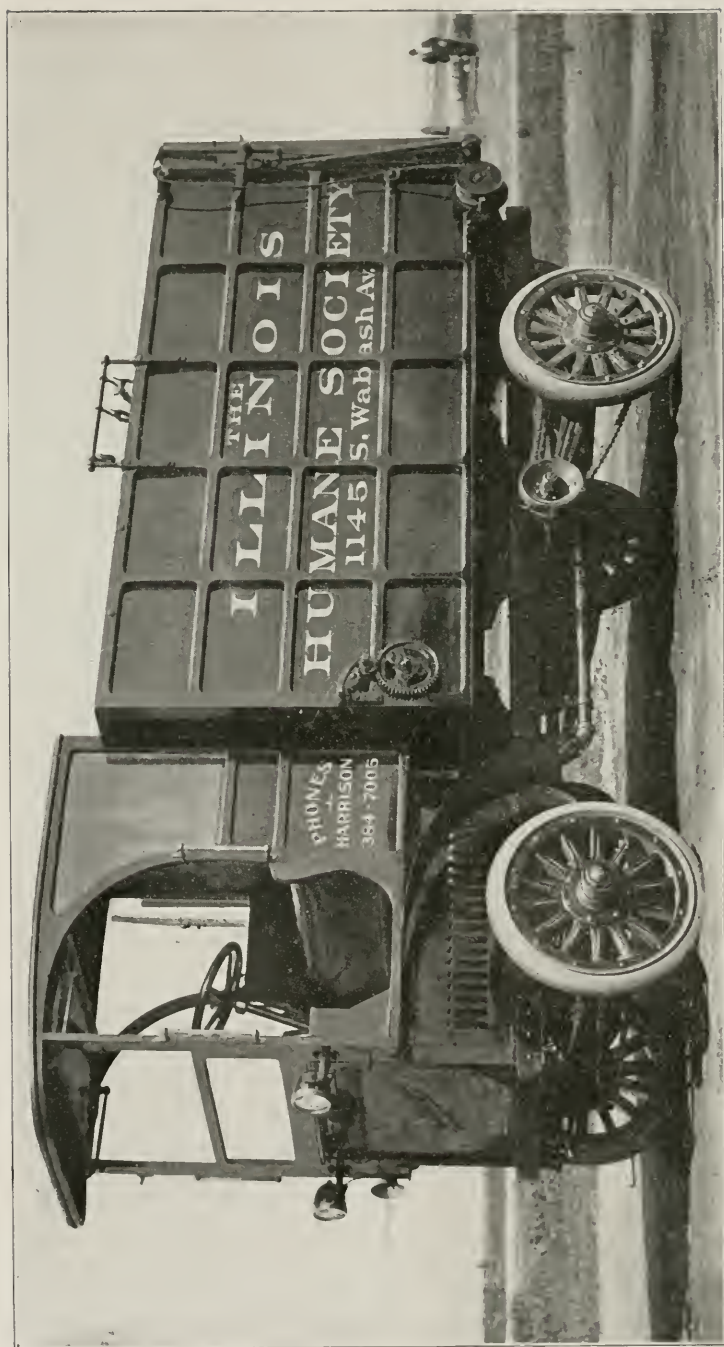
*To those who may feel disposed to give by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:*

### FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), to have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.



#### SOCIETY'S MOTOR AMBULANCE

For the removal of sick and injured animals, the use of which greatly facilitates relief in emergency cases, affords comfort to animals in transit and accomplishes a marked increase in the volume of humane work.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

In 1882, shortly after Henry Bergh originated the idea, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, at that time vice-president of this Society, presented it with its first ambulance for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals. Fifteen years later, so necessary had such service become, an ambulance of later design and improved efficiency was purchased. Still later, in 1905, the Society bought a third ambulance equipped with rubber tires and many modern improvements. In 1913 the Society decided to add a motor-ambulance to its equipment, better to cope with the increasing demands made upon this department. This last ambulance was built to order and incorporates all the best points of such vehicles to date. The machine is thirty-five horsepower, with a capacity of one and one-half tons, and can cover 200 miles in a trip. It has electric headlights and horn. The runway consists of a double tail gate which is operated by a winch, and the platform upon which the animal is strapped is lowered and raised by a windlass. The installation of this motor car does not displace the horse-drawn ambulance, which continues to be used for many calls in the "loop district," while the motor-ambulance makes the long distance hauls.

The Society now owns and operates two ambulances, which are at the service of the public, day and night, upon proper application.

The ambulance service is conducted from the Society's own stable and garage in the rear of its office building at 1145 South Wabash avenue, and may be secured by calling Harrison 384 or 7005.

A moderate fee is charged to assist in defraying the expense of ambulance service, which considerably exceeds each year the receipts of this department, although it is given gratis in case the owner is unable to pay,—the main object of the Society being the relief of the suffering animal.

The ambulance district comprises the city of Chicago. Special arrangements can be made for making hauls to some outlying points.

Applications for the ambulance may be made over the telephone or otherwise at all times.

Time will be saved and misunderstandings avoided if those applying will give exact location of animal in question, place to which it is to be taken, and name and address of the owner.

Dead animals are never hauled in the ambulance. Such cases should be reported to the office of the Dead Animal Contractor. Telephone, Yards 58.

The use of the Society's derrick with chain pulley and sling for hoisting animals from excavations may be applied for in cases requiring such apparatus.

The ambulance department is in charge of one of the Society's officers, Aladino Mariotti.

## FOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over sixty of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other States, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in use in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$72 f. o. b. Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$132 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. The chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$72, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$132. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

## DIMENSIONS OF FOUNTAIN.

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Height of fountain over all.....	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground..	3	6

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and



waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should be not less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line. Fountain should be placed at water level without regard to slant of sidewalk.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.



STYLE OF SOCIETY'S FOUNTAIN.

A practical, economical and sanitary drinking fountain in which the water is carried up the service pipe, overwhelming the aluminum drinking cup for the use of people, into the large basin beneath the horses, and thence into the two troughs at the base for dogs and cats and all small animals. The water flows continuously which keeps it clean and fresh. A simple mechanical device inserted in the horse basin creates a whirling motion in the water that prevents it from freezing in the cold weather and disposes of any froth or dirt that may fall upon the surface of the water.

## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

## South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.  
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).  
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.  
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.  
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.  
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.  
 Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.  
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.  
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.  
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.  
 Sixty-eighth and State Streets.  
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.  
 Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.  
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.  
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.  
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.  
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.  
 One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.  
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.  
 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

## West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.  
 Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.  
 Polk Street and South Racine Avenue.  
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.  
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.  
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.  
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.  
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.  
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.  
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.  
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.  
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.  
 Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.  
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.  
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.  
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.  
 \*One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.

## North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.  
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.  
 Bohemian Cemetery.  
 County Jail.  
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.  
 Claremont and North Avenues.  
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.  
 Elm and Wells Streets.  
 Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.  
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.  
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.  
 Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.  
 Market and Madison Streets.  
 Market and Randolph Streets.  
 \*Norwood Park.  
 Noble and Cornelia Streets.  
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.  
 \*Erected by the City of Chicago.

Rogers Park Police Station.  
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.  
 Wells and Superior Streets.  
 Washington Square.

#### IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Highland Park (two fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).	Oregon.
Evanston (two fountains).	Rochelle.
*4850 Wilson Avenue.	

#### IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	New Kensington, Pa. (two fountains).
Los Angeles, Cal.	
Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).	Davenport, Iowa.
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).	Cincinnati, Ohio.
West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).	Northwood, Iowa.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).	St. Paul, Minn.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).	Des Moines, Iowa.
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).	Romeo, Mich.
Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).	Oakmont, Pa.
Vandergrift, Pa.	East Chicago, Ind.
	Newport, Wash. (two fountains).
	Washington, D. C.
	Danville, Va.



FOUNTAIN IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS.

Erected by twenty-five boys and girls.

\* Erected by the City of Chicago.

**DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY**

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

**Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.**

**THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,**

**1145 South Wabash Avenue Chicago.**



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27 MAR 1915

# HUMANE ADVOCATE

MARCH, 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY  
CHICAGO

# REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1915, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1915

## CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children .....	105
Children involved .....	175
Children rescued and conditions remedied .....	105
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	4
Child cases decided in Juvenile Court.....	1
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	14
Fines imposed, \$276.00, and costs, \$17.00.....	\$293.00
For support of wives and children. Defendants ordered to pay \$27.50 per week.	
Persons admonished .....	32
Parents intemperate (father) .....	14
Parents intemperate (mother) .....	3
Parents deceased (father) .....	1
Parents deceased (mother) .....	5
Parents in prison .....	4
Children involved .....	175
Girls involved .....	1
Women involved .....	6
Men involved .....	3
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	105
Placed temporarily in institutions .....	4
Children deserted by father .....	4
Children deserted by mother .....	4
Children neglected by father .....	36
Children neglected by mother .....	25
Failure to provide (father) .....	48
Failure to provide (mother) .....	4
Felonies: Assaults .....	1
Children begging or peddling .....	2
Number of persons admonished .....	33
Children taken into Juvenile Court .....	1

## ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	236
Animals involved and relieved .....	2,470
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service .....	100
Disabled animals removed by ambulance .....	49
Abandoned and incurable horses killed.....	23
Small animals humanely destroyed .....	29
Teamsters and others admonished .....	65
Cases prosecuted .....	8
Fines imposed, \$48.00, and costs, \$41.50 .....	\$89.50
Animals laid up .....	100
Working horses with sores .....	14
Working horses that are lame .....	15
Working horses that are weak and thin .....	3
Sick, old or injured animals .....	103
Large animals humanely destroyed .....	23
Small animals humanely destroyed .....	29
Animals abandoned .....	2
Animals sent to Veterinary Surgeon .....	16
Horses ordered blanketed .....	3
Horses ordered properly harnessed and harness properly adjusted .....	1
Horses ordered shod .....	13
Animals overloaded .....	5
Animals overworked and overdriven .....	4
Animals beaten .....	11
Animals abused .....	20
Failing to provide feed and shelter .....	5
Barns inspected .....	32
Hauled by ambulance .....	49
Animals examined .....	2,268
Animals involved .....	2,470
Teamsters and others admonished .....	65
Roadways repaired and improved .....	4
Stock Yards visited .....	1
Owls involved .....	1
Canaries involved .....	5

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. X

MARCH, 1915

No. 5

## SPECIAL HUMANE AGENTS

Gradually, this Society is acquiring a goodly number of special humane agents to conduct the work in various sections of Illinois.

The Society's own agents may be sent to any portion of the State to prosecute cruelty, and have been in many cases of great need, but owing to the constant demand for the services of these officers in Chicago and Cook County alone, it is very necessary that each county shall have either a branch society or a special agent of its own. It requires some one on the spot to attend to such matters with promptness and efficiency, and it is oftentimes a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" when the Chicago officers are detailed on out of town work as they are apt to neglect the work at home for that at long distance, not being able to be in two places at the same time.

To have a local society or an authorized special agent or agents in charge of the work in each county has long been regarded as the secret of successful humane organization, and it is most encouraging to note the progress made in this direction of late.

There are now 34 independent and branch humane societies, 4 state humane agents (appointed by the State), and 41 special humane agents (appointed by the Illinois Humane Society) working as a unit in the interest of child and animal protective welfare.

A year ago the first of May, the Lake County Humane Society was organized (about whose energetic

work and workers we published an article in the HUMANE ADVOCATE for January, 1915), and has continued to have a wholesome and rapid growth ever since. In addition to this new and active Society, the State has gained nine new special agents who are active in the service. Of these, Mr. John S. Keefe, Agent at Evanston, Ill.; Mr. Fred M. Krueger, of Oak Park, Ill.; Mr. Waino M. Peterson, of Winnetka, Ill.; Mr. Jacob Klein, of Downers Grove, Ill.; Mr. William F. Vallette, of Wheaton, Ill.; and Miss Ida Himmelreich, of Waukegan, Ill., have all received notice in the ADVOCATE.

March 3rd, 1915, three more special agents were appointed by the Society, too late for the names to be included in the Directory of Special Agents published in the Annual Report.

**David B. Rykert, Special Agent, Sycamore  
De Kalb County, Ill.**

January 20th, a number of the representative citizens of Sycamore, DeKalb County, asked the Society to appoint Mr. David B. Rykert to act as its Special Agent for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said Society. The petition was signed by the following persons:

B. H. Ohearn.  
L. L. Knipp.  
C. L. Sohn (Farmer).  
J. L. Wahad.  
R. Simonson (Farmer).  
G. M. Hart.  
George Self.  
Bert Quist.  
Alf. L. Clark (Farmer).  
C. E. Walker (Pres. of Bank).  
A. C. Doane.

Leonard J. Smith, Special Agent, Canton,  
Fulton County, Ill.

February 4th it was petitioned that Mr. Leonard J. Smith of Canton be made the humane agent for Fulton County, the petition bearing the signatures of

Dr. W. E. Shallenberger, Pres. Canton Humane Society.

Miss M. D. Havermale, Visiting Nurse and Secretary Canton Humane Society.

M. A. Leary, Truant Officer.

R. Griggs, Fireman.

Jesse Lessig, Policeman.

Ross Carmack, Citizen.

Hiram Rohm, Citizen.

Edwin Brisley, Grocer.

Clyde Wilcoxon, Merchant.

W. H. Barney, Grocer.

S. O. Larson, Shoe Dealer.

T. W. Hammar, Expressman.

Frank O. Withrow, Special Agent, Geneseo,  
Henry County, Ill.

February 9th, 1915, Mr. Henry Waterman, well known lawyer and Chairman of Geneseo Auxiliary Humane Committee, notified The Illinois Humane Society that Mr. W. F. Butler, the faithful and efficient agent for that district since 1907, desired to be relieved from further service because his business now necessitates his absence from home three-fourths of the year. Mr. Waterman asked that Mr. Frank O. Withrow of Geneseo be made special agent for Henry County in Mr. Butler's place. Those who recommended that he be appointed were:

Henry Waterman, City Attorney for Geneseo.

Rubia E. Beale,  
Bernice Schroeder.

Roy L. Bowen,

Will Lieberknecht.

Mrs. J. F. Lieberknecht.

J. F. Lieberknecht.

J. A. Bradley.

Pheneas Morrow.

C. H. Atwood.

E. E. Rall.

Frank J. Wohlhein.

The appointment of these new agents increases and strengthens the working force and enables the Society to patrol three counties, two of which have had no agents heretofore.

In the interest of increasing our efficiency to the greatest possible extent we urge all those interested in humane protective work to use their influence to organize Branch Societies

or Special Agencies in localities where none exist.

#### QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Quincy Humane Society, January 5th, 1915, Mr. H. P. Walton was re-elected to the presidency for the twentieth time. By virtue of his faithful service and loyal allegiance to the cause of humanity he has made the Quincy Society a real factor in humane work. Together with Fred G. Wolfe, and J. H. Best, the devoted and efficient Attorney-Secretary and Treasurer, and John Fowley, whose practical ability as humane officer is well known, Mr. Walton continues in active service for the Society.

Following is Mr. Fowley's report for the year ending December 31, 1914:

Animals—Fed, 50; watered, 200; provided with good homes, 20; taken out of work, 32; put to a merciful death, 30; sent out of the county, 45; under the doctor's care, 10; provided with clean stalls, 12; loaded in cars in a humane way, 45; taken out of dangerous places, 8.

Arrests—Assault of children, 2; assault, 8; disturbing the peace, 3; cruelty to animals, 35; neglect of families, 31; arrest for neglect of parents, 3; contributing to the delinquency of children, 4.

Results—Sent to jail for contributing to the delinquency of children, 3; sent to jail for neglect of child, 2; fined for cruelty to animals, 10; workhouse, 3; on own recognizance, 20; paroled, 10.

Boys—Boys reprimanded for shooting birds and squirrels, 24; boys reprimanded for jumping on and off cars, 20; boys taken out of dangerous places, 32; boys reprimanded for casting remarks, at the parks, 6; boys reprimanded for disturbing the nests of birds, 5; boys required to take care of parents, 6; runaway boys sent home to their parents, 5; employment found for boys, 8.

Girls—Sent home off the streets, 10; sent home from the parks, 9; reprimanded for disobeying parents, 10; found employment for girls, 8; found home for girls, 6.

Mothers—Reprimanded for letting their children run the streets, 10; reprimanded for neglect of children, 12; reprimanded for harboring boys and girls, 3; contributing to delinquency, 2.



Fathers—Reprimanded for neglect of families, 16; prosecuted for neglect of families, 8; paroled, 6; sent home to families, 5; required to support families and not prosecuted, 10.

Destitute Cases—Investigation of destitute cases and assistance given, 40.

Parties—required to pick up nails, glass and cans out of allies and streets, 45; sent out of state of neglect of families, 25; sent to other cities, 10; sent to county farm, 4; sent to hospital, 10; provided with meals, 25; provided with work, 30; provided with clothing, 25; provided with lodging, 12; required to get crates and sideboards to haul sheep and calves, 10; required to ventilate stables, 25; required to level stalls, 8; required to give more room to poultry, 15; required to untie calves in wagon, 1.

Inspections—Butcher shops inspected to see that calves and lambs and poultry were handled in a humane way, 12; poultry houses inspected, 10; poultry cars inspected to see if they had plenty of fresh water and food, 9; dairies inspected and found in good shape, 20.

Teamsters—Required to double teams, 45; required to load lighter, 34; required to lengthen check reins, 30; reprimanded for jerking teams, 22; reprimanded for fast driving, 120; required to provide pads for horses' collars, 10; required to take teams out of cold water, 6; required to have teams shod, 5; required to get fly nets, 3; required to get blankets, 20; movers and horse traders sent out of the county, 23.

Children taken to Woodland home, four. Investigated several cases of cruelty to animals and reprimanded the owners. Also investigated several cases that were never brought to trial. Attended to about 200 calls from the country and visited in most every township in the county. Each day assisted in bringing men and boys home to their families.

#### Alton Branch Humane Society, Alton, Ill.

Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, President.

Mrs. Geo. A. McMillen, Secretary.

Mr. Harold Hewitt, Treasurer.

Mrs. Sophia Demuth, Special Agent.

Complaints of cruelty to children....	18
Children benefited .....	20
Children placed in homes and asylums. .	12
Cases prosecuted.....	5
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	17
Animals relieved.....	45
Animals humanely destroyed.....	40
(35 horses, 4 dogs, 1 cow.)	
Cases prosecuted.....	2

June 1—Took three dogs from a blind man—one dog so hungry ate the little ones.

June 2—Horse slipped and cut shoulder. Owner put collar back over the cut. Made him lay off horse.

June 8—Took five-year-old child and baby away from foolish mother in East Alton. Her people had choked and beaten the mother because she hadn't given the children proper care. Had the mother adjudged mentally incompetent and put children in good homes.

June 10—Woman cruel to baby, granddaughter. Took baby away and put it in Children's Home at Duquoin.

June 18—A man had five horses he neither fed nor watered. We fed them. Neighbors complained of horses calling in the night. We put two horses in the livery stable. Veterinarian condemned one, which we killed. Soon after man was adjudged insane and is now in asylum.

June 24—A family kept two female dogs—very poor and one sick—which annoyed the neighbors. Had sick one destroyed and the other sent to the country.

July—Girl of 11 assaulted by stepfather. Mother worse than "no good." We took her and her nine-year-old sister before Judge Eaton and he sent them to the Irving Home as dependents.

July 3—Farmer drove horse with sore shoulder from Fosterburg to Alton. Had him lay off horse and get another to make return trip.

July 5—Girl assaulted. Came to Mrs. Demuth. Prosecution. Man found guilty.

July—7 horses killed. Humanely destroyed.

In August we killed 14 horses and one cow.

August 4—Man had dogs he did not feed and which were cruelly treated. We took them away.

August 8—Girl taken from her parents and declared dependent and placed in the orphanage at Irving.

August 10—Killed old black hearse-horse that was turned out to pasture. Been down two days thrashing around. Skin off sides and head.

Sept.—Took wayward girl just returned from Geneva and sent her to House of Good Shepherd.

Sept. 22—Went to East Alton. Killed horse that had lain in roadway all night and all day.

Four horses destroyed during September.

Nov. 12—Prosecuted a man for working two horses that were unfit for service. Fined \$3.00 and costs.

Nov. 13—Man committed dastardly crime on little girl. Denied charges but Mrs. De-

muth proved ease. He was given 14 years in penitentiary.

Nov. 14—Man tied mule's feet together, then threw him and beat him in the head almost to death. Two postmen saw him and entered complaint. Man plead guilty. Fined only \$3.00 and costs.

Two horses destroyed in November.

December—The Rexford family was given the old horse of Dr. Yerkes, deceased. Complaints were made that the horse was not receiving proper feed and care. We brought the matter to the attention of Dr. Yerkes, Jr., who took the horse back home to be cared for as long as it lives.

#### Rock Island County Humane Society, Rock Island, Ill.

W. S. Parks, President.

Miss Florinda O. Abrahamson, Secretary.

Dan Montgomery, Treasurer.

H. H. Robb, Special Agent.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	8
Children benefited .....	6
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	159
Drivers reprimanded .....	129
Animals humanely destroyed.....	16
Horses examined .....	568
Horses laid off from work.....	30

#### The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Rock Island County Humane Society

Mrs. S. Switzer, President.

Mrs. R. Berry, Secretary.

Mrs. C. Ullemeyer, Treasurer.

The work accomplished by this auxiliary for the year 1914 consisted of sixteen regular meetings, two coffees, the annual picnic and a dinner and bazaar, at which considerable money was raised to swell the Society's working fund.

Mrs. Belle Jones, who for a number of years past has been the active and efficient president of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. F. W. Rinck, its able secretary, both refused re-election at the last annual meeting. It is with regret that we chronicle the retirement of these faithful workers from active service, but they have served long and well and are entitled to a rest from the many demands made upon their time.

In closing her term as president, Mrs. Jones made the following report:

"The close of another year finds the work of the ladies' auxiliary of the Rock Island County Humane Society progressive and active. We have not received as much outside help as heretofore, but we wish to express our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses we have received from all. We wish also to thank the press for all they have done for us. Our aim is to help by our work the humane cause which seems to be so carelessly understood by a great many people. It is strange that the work which we have by ceaseless toil built up should be so poorly supported by the public.

"It is conceded, though, that we are accomplishing much good, and that this work must be done, and therefore why should the burden of hard toil and financial anxiety be borne by a few loyal, devoted souls? With adequate support what wonders we might achieve. Money is a great power, but with the small amount we receive annually we are not able to do what we ought to do, and so plead once more for these dumb animals into whose lives so little sunshine penetrates. It must not be forgotten that the foundation work of this society is educational, and right here let me say that we are not up to the standard in this work as far as education is concerned.

"I think it would be a great help to us all if we could have a study department, and meet every month to study and know more of what is being done in the field by others and also to post ourselves on the various phases of this work. I think one program on the state humane laws would be of great benefit to us, so when we are asked in regard to this or that law we could intelligently explain. Of course, this means something, but there is nothing accomplished without work, but I think the ladies would all be very much interested in the work. Of course, we have all worked faithfully to help the work along and our time has all been taken up.

"I wish to thank you all for your kindness in standing by me and helping me in the work of the past year. And I hope that in the coming year you may meet with greater success. I will close with these words, 'Pluck wins: It always wins, though days be slow and night be dark 'twixt days that come and go: Still, pluck will win; it's average is sure. He gains the prize who will the most endure. Who faces issues, he who never shrieks, who waits and watches and who always works.'"

## HUMANE WORK IN OGLE COUNTY

Accomplished by Mrs. James C. Fesler at her own expense:

Humane conditions in Ogle County are reasonably good. The majority of complaints come from rural districts. Two complaints of cruelty to children by parents were adjusted after a visit; made several calls at the request of parents to try and persuade their daughter to keep off the street late at night; four cases of cruelty to horses, one in the country where the owner turned an old crippled pet horse in the field during the coldest weather, snow on the ground, to get feed and water as best he could. When the report reached me I started with a warrant, officer and two witnesses, fully intending to arrest the man, but after he promised to provide shelter for the night and have the horses humanely destroyed, which he did, decided to let him go, as it is my understanding that it is in most cases much better to educate rather than punish. Six were reprimanded for fast driving; two animals relieved; furnished carpet shoes for two horses after they had fallen on the ice; took one feeble-minded child to the Lincoln State School; secured mother's pension for two mothers of four children each; solicited funds of Rochelle citizens and purchased a street drinking fountain from the Illinois Humane Society in Chicago to be placed on the street. Most cases of cruelty that have been brought to my notice are caused by poverty, especially under-feeding of the animal.

## St. Clair County Humane Society, East St. Louis, Ill.

A. H. Fredericks, President.

E. A. Thomas, Secretary.

Albert Diehm, Treasurer.

Members .....	400
Complaints of cruelty to children.....	37
Children benefited.....	72
Children placed in homes.....	33
(White, 21; colored, 12.)	
Cases prosecuted.....	14
Complaints of cruelty to animals....	24

Animals relieved.....	31
Animals humanely destroyed.....	15
Animal cases prosecuted.....	12
(Fines, \$106.)	

General conditions in the community are good. Humane work needs more publicity.

Employment found for 16 men and 12 women. Nine saloonkeepers warned not to sell liquor to minors. Clothes, food, fuel and furniture distributed among the poor to the amount of \$50.

## The Winnebago County Branch of the Illinois Humane Society, Rockford, Ill.

William H. Fitch, M. D., President.

Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, Secretary.

Mr. Fay Lewis, Treasurer.

D. H. Ryan, Special Agent.

Members .....	25
Complaints of cruelty to children.....	5
(This work is now in charge of Probation Officer, Mrs. James Joslyn.)	
Children benefited .....	3
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	256
Animals relieved.....	353
Animals humanely destroyed.....	258
Cases prosecuted .....	3
Conditions for children and animals generally good. The help of younger people is needed, and more active educational work.	

## The Lake County Humane Society of Waukegan, Ill.

Mrs. F. M. Barker, President.

Mrs. J. G. Arthur, Secretary and Treas.

Miss Ida Himmelreich, Special Agent.

Members of Society.....	297
Complaints of cruelty to children.....	14
Children benefited .....	10
Children placed in homes.....	5
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	41
Animals relieved .....	41
Animals humanely destroyed.....	4
Cases prosecuted .....	1
Conditions in this locality show constant improvement with the growth of the organization. The Society has sent 5 old people to the County Farm, has found work for 6 men, has had a trained nurse care for 10 children and one woman—the latter receiving care for seven months prior to her death, has sent three children to the tent colony. Sixty baskets of food have been supplied to destitute families and 200 children were provided with clothing and toys at Christmas time, while over 600 articles of clothing, not including many pairs of shoes and stockings, have been distributed.	

This Society's report for the month of February alone is as follows:

Seventy calls were made in response to appeals for help. These calls were made by the humane officer.



Following are the results attained during the month of February:

Thirty-two families were given food and clothing, and in many instances fuel was furnished by Mr. Conrad; in all, 268 garments were given out during the month; 8 cases of illness were investigated and relief given, where possible. A nurse was taken to care for 2 cases; 5 children were taken to the Lake Bluff Orphanage; a woman and a baby were taken to the County Hospital for treatment; 2 cases were placed in Mr. Dady's hands for further investigation; 1 month's rent was paid for a woman who was threatened with eviction; a large package of books and magazines was taken to the tent colony; 3 different church organizations assisted in the work of the society during the month; the monthly visit of the Humane Officer and several members was made to the county farm; 2 complaints of cruelty to horses were investigated and owners ordered to remedy conditions; of all cases investigated, only 2 proved to be unworthy; several women devoted two days to making garments to be used in our work of helping the needy.

**Mr. Nicholas Hemmer, State Humane Officer  
O'Fallon, Ill.**

Mr. Hemmer could not attend the annual meeting but sent the Society a letter in which he said he had been devoting practically all of his time to bettering conditions for animals, particularly in the way of interesting the railroad companies to pave the alleys leading to their freight houses, where heretofore bad roads had caused much cruel hardship to horses.

The following is an article written by Mr. Hemmer and published recently in East St. Louis:

During my experience as state humane officer for the district of East St. Louis, I note, with displeasure, the general unfamiliarity or indifference to the common rules of ordinary humanity toward beasts. Being charged with the duty of enforcing these humane rules I would rather see a lack of necessity of apprehending violators than to make a record for activity. If the public generally would take up the matter of humanity as a fad as it is doing in matters of morals and sanitation, flagrant abuse to dumb beasts would be a very rare thing.

I appeal to the press and to the persons having control over animals, and to every

agency which engages in humanitarian endeavor, to aid me by moral suasion, as far as possible, to enforce the following standard rules which cover almost every phase of violations that I have encountered.

First: Excessive loads, especially as a regular and continuous practice should be avoided.

Second: No animal should be whipped or beaten beyond urging it to do its reasonable labor.

Third: Sore shouldered, unshod, improperly shod and otherwise maimed animals of burden should absolutely be left in the barn until fit for service.

Fourth: It should be the first and paramount purpose to see to it that every animal of burden is regularly and sufficiently watered with fresh and wholesome water and fed likewise with wholesome food. Especially during any long and continuous drought and heat, water should be given at frequent intervals, while the animal is in service.

Fifth: Every humane and prudent owner of drayage animals will keep an extra animal on hand at all times to relieve any that become disabled.

Sixth: Stables should be kept absolutely and scrupulously clean for the sake of the public and the animal which is required to refresh itself therein. Comfortable bedding and litter should be amply provided. Animals cannot rest in hot and crowded barns. Owners who have no airy barns should provide a lot in which to rest their horses at night.

Seventh: Heavy and wind-broken animals or those subject to overheating, should be worked only during the cooler part of the day, at short intervals at light work. In fact, they should not be worked at all during extremely hot weather.

Eighth: Every humane man will insist that harnessed animals are covered with a fly net or other improvised method of decreasing fly torment. The check-rein should be lengthened where it can't be abolished.

Now these are very simple rules. It is my duty to enforce them under the law which makes any violation of the foregoing rules, reasonably applied, subject to a fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

I will be thankful for any aid that he may receive from the public in this matter and I will promptly investigate any flagrant abuse that may be reported to me.



# Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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MARCH, 1915

## AS TO HEAVEN

Now Heaven, so they say, 's a place  
All full of Love, and Song, and Grace—  
So full indeed that Care and Gloom  
Can't enter there for lack of room.  
Wherefore to make our Heaven here  
The method seems to me is clear—  
To crowd out Care and all distress  
With Love, and Song, and Graciousness.  
—John Kendrick Bangs.

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## ILLINOIS STATE HUMANE CONVENTION, QUINCY, JUNE, 9, 1915

The Sixth Annual Humane Convention will be held under the auspices of the Quincy Humane Society on Wednesday, June 9th, 1915. The programme will provide for morning, afternoon and evening sessions devoted to papers, addresses and general discussion of subjects relative to humane work.

All humane societies, special agents and individuals engaged or interested in the welfare of children and animals are cordially invited to attend, and are urgently requested to send in reports of the work and general conditions in their respective localities. Such reports should indicate, if possible, the prevailing abuses in the locality, and should be forwarded to the Illinois Humane Society, 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, not later than May 1st. After receiving this

information a committee will make up the programme for the convention.

The object of this yearly convention is to encourage humane activity and help to establish a chain of co-operative humane societies and special agencies, whereby every county may have some means of preventing cruelty to children and animals, with a view to developing our protective system to the extent of covering the entire State of Illinois.

Each year the demand for greater effort on the part of the workers becomes more imperative, due to the constant growth of the cities and towns and the correspondingly increasing need for protective work.

The societies in this State are deserving of much credit for what they have accomplished in united work in the past, and now that the sixth annual meeting is soon to convene, every society should make a firm resolve to send delegates to attend and help make it a success. It also behooves every special agent and active worker to be present if possible. We need to "get together" in person as well as in sentiment if we would gather our scattered forces into a strong body.

So much excellent work is being accomplished daily by the various organizations and agents that it would be a pity not to have the results reckoned as a whole at this meeting. Not to represent our work at such a time is to misrepresent it. Nothing but a full attendance at our annual meetings can give an accurate idea of our work in the aggregate.

If you cannot come in person, please send a comprehensive report; this will be evidence of good faith and show your good will and spirit of co-operation. We are all prone to deplore the lack of interest taken in the humane cause by the general public. Suppose we, ourselves, set the illuminating example of being on hand to serve.

Such meetings are a great help in the way of extending acquaintance among the workers themselves, as well as in the opportunity afforded for general discussion and exchange of ideas pertaining to the practical means and methods for advancing humane work.

The Quincy Humane Society will entertain the visiting delegates with an automobile ride which will afford a comprehensive idea of the beautiful city of Quincy, with its many natural and acquired points of interest.

#### Quincy, Illinois

With a population of about 40,000, situated on the Mississippi River, is the largest manufacturing center and freight producer between Chicago and Kansas City and St. Louis and St. Paul. There are sixty passenger trains in and out daily; the street railway system is adequate, modern and well managed, with a continuous fare of five cents. There are twelve hotels, first-class rate—\$1.00 and upward, American plan, \$2.50 to \$3.50. First-class board and lodging houses \$4 to \$6 per week. Touring car hire, \$2 to \$4 per hour; carriage hire, \$2 and upward. Long distance telephone service to all points. An abundance of filtered water, 100% pure. Eleven public parks, comprising approximately 300 acres, admirably landscaped. Forty-five miles of street paving including 15 miles of boulevard. The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, comprising 60 buildings and housing about 2,000 veterans and their wives. Several hundred important industrial establishments. Convention halls include State Armory, Chamber of Commerce building, Knights of Columbus hall, and many small halls. About a dozen theaters. Points of interest include seven prehistoric mounds, Quincy Historical building, Public Library, General Clark's statue, Court House, Federal Building, Y. M. C. A. building and the Gem City Business College, two hospitals, St. Francis College, Country Club, handsome school buildings and churches, etc.

#### HUMANE EXHIBIT AT PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR

One of the most interesting and practical features of the great Panama Exposition is the unique exhibit made by the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

This consists of a house, erected within the live-stock department of the exposition, in which is displayed a complete exhibit of things illustrating humane work, together with a large collection of various devices and appliances for the protection of animals.

This building—the first to be erected for such an exhibit in the entire history of humane work—covers 2,000 square feet of ground. It contains a reading and rest room for visitors, which has been crowded with interested callers ever since it was thrown open to the public a short time ago.

Under the same roof are to be seen an ambulance station, equipped with vehicle, horses and driver, ready to dash off to the relief of any sick or disabled animals in the fair grounds; ambulances for the transportation of small animals; also, a section of a model shelter for animals, showing kennels and cages for dogs and cats, and model stalls for horses with automatic fire escapes and other safety devices: lethal chambers and electrocution cells, showing various humane methods for destroying incurable or fatally injured animals; the latest and most approved tools and appliances for the slaughtering of animals; sanitary drinking fountains and troughs; and numerous humane and practical devices such as anti-slipping horse shoes for use in winter, humane bits and feed bags, et cetera; and many other recent inventions of humane appliances exhibited by the manufacturers under the auspices of the San Francisco Humane Society.

The walls of the building are hung with a miscellaneous collection of implements taken from offenders guilty of cruelty to animals—"spoils of the chase," as it were, wrested from the foes of animal kind by the Humane Society in the battle for animal protection.

Taken in its entirety, the exhibit affords a wonderful object lesson in practical humanity, and we are proud of the San Francisco S. P. C. A. for having taken such a progressive stride in the work of humane education.

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#### CY DE VRY AS LECTURER

Mr. Cy De Vry, Superintendent of the Lincoln Park Zoo, gave a talk, illustrated by stereopticon, on "Wild Animals in Captivity" at the South Park Avenue Church, 33rd St. and South Park Avenue, Friday evening, March 12, 1915.

Mr. De Vry has had many years of practical experience caring for caged animals and knows whereof he speaks. His lecture was full of interesting information and anecdote, and beautifully illustrated.

Judge Harry Dolan of the Boys' Court and Cy De Vry joined forces March 13th to show that wild animals in Chicago receive better treatment than do the boys of the city.

Both gave stereopticon lectures at the first annual "Fathers' and Sons' Day" of the Irish Fellowship League at the Hotel LaSalle.

Neither contended that the animals should have less care, but both asserted the contrast between the care of animals and boys should be eliminated by spending more money for the latter.

Judge Dolan's lecture was illustrated with views showing the unsani-

tary conditions of the Thirty-fifth street, Maxwell street, Twenty-second street, Harrison street and East Chicago avenue police stations.

The speaker advocated the installation of pool tables at school buildings and in church clubrooms and urged further advancement in the establishment of public playgrounds.

"The greatest need for the 'big brother' spirit is on the police force," said the judge. "Policemen should make the boys feel that they should go to them when in distress instead of skulking down an alley every time a bluecoat appears."

Mr. De Vry presented 150 slides and 1,000 feet of moving picture films with his lecture, which covered the twenty-seven years he had been head keeper at Lincoln Park.

"The animals at Lincoln Park are fed better than half the people of Chicago, and if Chicago jail cells were kept like our cages a million people in Chicago would ask to be sent to jail," said Mr. De Vry.

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#### NEW ANNUAL MEMBERS

Elected March 2, 1915

MRS. W. F. BUCKINGHAM  
 MRS. ROBERT H. MURRAY  
 MISS ALICE F. SEYMOUR  
 L. WARD BRIGHAM  
 ROY McWILLIAMS  
 MISS BERTHA F. FARQUHAR  
 EDGAR J. UIHLEIN  
 CHICAGO FEATHER DUSTER CO.  
 CHICAGO CITY BANK AND TRUST CO.  
 MRS. O. B. GREEN  
 ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO.  
 MRS. GODFREY H. BALL  
 MRS. JESSE HOLDOM  
 HON. ALBERT C. BARNES  
 MRS. JAMES C. BROOKS  
 F. B. REDINGTON CO.  
 PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.  
 HARRY BULOWA



## CHILDREN'S CORNER

## THE BIRD'S NEST

A young bird couple had built their home in a lilac bush. The little wife sat on the nest, and the husband stood on a twig near by and sang his song among the fragrant blossoms.

Suddenly, a small hand stretched up towards the nest. The song was cut short and both birds set up a cry of terror. The little husband fluttered around wildly, as though he would throw himself upon the enemy, and the little wife seemed overcome with fright. She spread out her wings, and with anxious, pleading look, gazed at the boy who was reaching for her nest. He paid no attention, however, but grasped the nest firmly. Both birds fluttered about with despairing cries. But the child smilingly counted the five beautiful eggs that lay in the nest, and ran off with his plunder in delight.

He must have realized that he had done wrong, for as he neared his home, he hid the nest in the garden hedge. His mother saw him coming and read in his face that he had something on his conscience.

"Where have you been, Gustave?" Gustave reddened and told his mother he had taken a bird's nest. His mother looked sorrowful and said gently, "The poor little birds! they have worked so hard to build their nest—and now, they are homeless. They took a long and perilous journey to make their home here, where they thought they could raise their children in safety. They have guarded the tiny eggs and have been happy in thinking of the day when little beaks would peck through the shell and baby birdlings would be in the nest, now, that is all over. The poor parent birds cry with grief at their blighted happiness."

The mother noticed that the boy's face had changed strangely. He gazed

at her, and his mouth quivered. When the soft motherhand stroked his head, he burst into tears. She continued to talk of the birds—how fond they were of each other—how untiringly they labored to bring food to their little ones—even if they went hungry themselves; how they refused to leave their children when in danger, though sometimes it cost them their lives.

Suddenly, the boy threw his arms around his mother's neck, and said, "I will take the nest back—perhaps the birds are still there. Do you think they are?"

"I hope so, my child, and I think they are probably still fluttering sadly about the empty nest."

Gustave ran as fast as he could to take back the stolen nest. He returned shouting joyfully, "Mother, the birds went right back into the nest, and you should have heard how happily they chirped. I hid behind a hedge and saw—" Gustave stopped, for his father had entered the room.

"What is this that I hear?" said he. "You have stolen a bird's nest with some young birds in it?"

"No," said Gustave, "only eggs."

"Only eggs! Don't you know that those eggs would soon have been birds?"

Gustave knew it well, but he was ashamed and only dropped his head. "Do you know the seventh commandment?" asked his father. "Thou shalt not steal," replied Gustave in a low voice. "And don't you understand that the poorer and more helpless the one from whom you steal, the greater is the sin? If you should steal a piece of bread from a poor boy who is smaller than you—" "Oh, that would be cowardly!" interrupted Gustave, horrified. "Yes; but the birds whose nest and eggs you took are far more helpless than the poor child. The child can tell when he is abused, but



the poor little birds are helpless and have no one to enforce their rights.

"When you took the nest, Gustave, you not only robbed the birds, but all the people about here who have gardens and orchards. Listen a moment and I will tell you how much less fruit they would have had, had you not given the nest back to the birds. How many eggs were in the nest?" "Five," admitted Gustave. "Well," continued his father, from five eggs would come five little birds, and each of these birds requires 50 worms or insects every day, which the old birds carry to them. That makes 5 times 50 or 250. This feeding lasts 30 days on an average. That makes, for just that one nest, 30 times 250, or 7,500 worms. Each worm devours its own weight in leaves every day. Let us say that a worm requires 30 days to attain its full growth, and eats only one leaf each day. Then, 7,500 worms will eat 7,500 times 30, or 225,000 leaves. The tree breathes through its leaves, just as we do through our lungs. If the worms rob the tree of its leaves, it begins to sicken at once. The blossoms, which were already forming into fruit, drop off, and the tree which had promised a rich harvest of fruit stands leafless in the fall. Now you see what damage one boy can do by taking a single bird's nest."

Gustave was ashamed. "I will never, never take another nest," he promised. Better still, he kept his promise; for the Gustave who, for the first and last time, stole a bird's nest was myself.

#### A SWIFT PONY

Think of a pony traveling all by himself from Patagonia, the most southern extremity of South America, to Chicago! The pony that did this was purchased by Mr. Louis F. Swift, of Lake Forest, Ill., for his little grandson, and his advent has created a sensation among the children and

their elders in that beautiful suburb.

The distinguished little traveler has been eight months making the trip. To get him here, it was necessary to take him to England, where, because of the quarantine regulations, he was held three months. After his arrival in New York he was detained for blood tests to be made before he could be given a clean bill of health and shipped to Chicago and from there to the Swift stables at "Westleigh," Lake Forest.

The pony is as handsome a little creature as ever looked through a bridle, and reflects great credit upon Patagonian breeding and manners.

#### THE DOG

I've never known a dog to wag  
His tail in glee he didn't feel,  
Nor quit his old-time friend to tag  
At some more influential heel.  
The yellowest eur I ever knew  
Was, to the boy who loved him, true.

I've never known a dog to show  
Half-way devotion to his friend,  
To seek a kinder man to know  
Or richer, but unto the end  
The humblest dog I ever knew  
Was, to the man that loved him, true.

I've never known a dog to fake  
Affection for a present gain,  
A false display of love to make,  
Some little favor to attain.  
I've never known a Prince or Spot  
That seemed to be what he was not.

But I have known a dog to fight  
With all his strength to shield a friend.  
And, whether wrong or whether right,  
To stick with him unto the end.  
And I have known a dog to liek  
The hand of him that men would kick.

And I have known a dog to bear  
Starvation's pangs from day to day  
With him who had been glad to share  
His bread and meat along the way.  
No dog, however mean or rude,  
Is guilty of ingratitude.

The dog is listed with the dumb,  
No voice has he to speak his creed,  
His messages to humans come  
By faithful conduct and by deed.  
He shows, as seldom mortals do,  
A high ideal of being true.

—Edgar A. Guest, in *American Field*.

## CASES IN COURT

Officer Grimsby of the Court of Domestic Relations reported a man for abusing his wife and children and failing to support them. Humane Officer Brayne saw the wife with her three months old baby in her arms. She stated that her husband, while drunk, had struck her and the baby, and after kicking her viciously had turned her out of her home. She said she had endured similar abuse at his hands for some time past, and that he forced her to leave her children and go out to work. The man was put under arrest charged with assault.

When the case was called before Judge Sullivan in the Maxwell Street Court, witnesses testified that the prisoner gave the baby such a severe blow that the infant's face was covered with blood. The man begged for forgiveness in the courtroom but Judge Sullivan fined him \$200.00 and costs, amounting to \$208.50, and sent him to the Bridewell. The County Agent and the United Charities promised to help the wife and children.

Record 69; Case 365.

A team of horses, one of which was bleeding from an ugly wound caused by interfering, attached to a broken and heavily overloaded wagon, was reported by a member of the Society. Complainant telephoned the firm, who promised to send another horse to replace the disabled one. In the meantime, the team in question was held for the inspection of a humane officer, already on the way.

Officer Nolan found the horses were both smooth shod and overloaded, and that one was very lame in a hind leg caused by inflammation from constant interfering. The driver was arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals.

The case was called for trial the following day before Judge La Buy in the Hyde Park Police Station.

After hearing the evidence of complaining witness and Officer Nolan, the Judge fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$16.00, which was paid by the owner of the team.

Record 104; Case 147.

A Chicago business man wrote a letter to the Society enclosing an appeal for help from a woman living in Wheaton, Ills., stating that she was a widow with four little children—the youngest being a baby five months old—and that she was a nervous wreck in need of help.

Before interviewing the woman, Officer Dean was told that she was a worthy person whom the Methodist Church people in Wheaton had assisted on several occasions. When he located her at the house of a neighbor and made known his errand she seemed very much excited and said at once that she did not need any assistance. She told the officer that her husband and an eighteen months old baby had been killed in a railroad wreck about three months before, and that the railroad company had agreed to make a settlement. There were four children living, a boy of 7 and a girl of 4 years, a girl fourteen months old and a baby boy six weeks of age. She said she was of German and French extraction and could speak seven languages, and that she would be glad to get a position as interpreter. The home was poorly furnished but extremely clean. The officer's report of the investigation was sent to complainant.

Some time later, Mrs. Norton, a Juvenile Protective Officer, had the woman arranged before Judge Sabath in the Court of Domestic Relations on a charge of contributing to the dependency of her children. She had assumed another name for the occasion and it was soon learned that instead of being a worthy woman de-

serving of help that she had led a decidedly questionable life under a long list of aliases. Mrs. Norton asked that the Society send an officer to testify as to its acquaintance with the case. At this trial, twenty-five witnesses testified that the woman had secured money under false pretenses—ranging in amounts from \$9 to \$95—and that her story about losing her husband and child in a railroad accident was absolutely false. Evidence of the neglect of her children was also produced.

The Court sentenced the woman to a year in the Bridewell, and the children were placed in a good institution by the Juvenile Court.

Record 68; Case 481.

Complaint was made of a man for failure to support his wife and four children who were about to be evicted from their home.

Humane Officer McDonough found that although the man had steady employment at \$18.00 a week, he gave only about \$4.00 per week to the support of his family; and that because he was four months in arrears in his rent he had been asked to vacate the premises.

At the wife's request it was agreed that no action would be taken against the man until after his next pay day, in order to give him one more opportunity to do what was right if he felt disposed to do so.

Shortly after this the woman notified the Society that her husband had not only refused to give her money but had beaten her and told her to go home to her father. On the strength of this, a warrant was sworn out for the man's arrest.

The following day the case was called in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Sabath, who found the prisoner guilty and ordered him to pay his wife \$12.00 per week.

Record 69; Case 354.

The 18th Police Precinct arrested a man for cruelty to a poor old horse that was very thin and suffering from a sore foot.

Humane Officer Miller examined the horse and testified at the trial which was held in the Englewood Court before Judge Flannigan. Defendant was fined \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.00 which was paid by owner.

Record 104; Case 187.

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#### DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

**Report** all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, **whether** requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

**In cases of cruelty to children**, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

**In cases of cruelty to dumb animals**, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

**Complainants** should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

**In cases requiring ambulance**, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,  
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

# THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1915-1916

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
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UNIVERSITY OF THE  
CHICAGO  
26 APR 1915

# HUMANE ADVOCATE

APRIL, 1915

UNIVERSITY OF THE  
CHICAGO  
26 APR 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY  
CHICAGO



#### NEW MOTOR-AMBULANCE

Showing tail gate of ambulance down and platform run out on ground. The disabled horse has been rolled over on the platform which is cushioned with mattress and pillow, and strapped on so that it can not fall off. When all is ready the platform is hauled into the ambulance by a windlass. In unloading the horse, the platform is run out again and the animal turned over on to a bed of straw that has been made ready for it. During the month of February alone this ambulance hauled fifty-one disabled horses. As an example of the efficient service it recently made five loads in

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. X

APRIL, 1915

No. 6

## READY RELIEF FOR SICK AND INJURED ANIMALS

The Ambulance Service is one of the most interesting and practical features of the relief work of this Society. This department was started in 1882, when Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck presented the Society with its first ambulance for the safe and rapid transportation of sick and injured animals. Since then, this service has become such a necessity that the Society has purchased, maintained and operated three other similar ambulances of modern design and improved efficiency.

At the present time it operates two thoroughly equipped ambulances which are at the service of the public day and night, upon proper application. One of these is a new motor-ambulance furnished with every modern improvement, which contributes greater facility in emergency cases, added comfort to the animals in transit, and a marked increase in the volume of work. The other ambulance, drawn by horses, is not displaced by the motor but continues to respond to all calls within the "loop district" in Chicago, while the motor is used for the long-distance hauls.

The use of these ambulances is furnished free of charge if the owner of the animal to be hauled is unable to pay—the relief of the suffering animal being the Society's first consideration—while a moderate charge is made to all those able and willing to

assist in defraying the heavy and continuous expense of maintaining the ambulance service. By this means, countless animals have been quickly cared for in cases of sickness and accident, and their owners have received an equal benefit in the saving of their stock.

The Ambulance Department is in charge of one of the Society's officers, Aladino Mariotti, and is conducted from the stables and garage in the rear of the Society's Home Building at 1145 South Wabash Avenue. When the ambulance is required, the owner of the animal to be hauled, the driver or some authorized person should notify the Society by telephone—Harrison 384 or 7005.

The following report records the activity in this department for the one short month of February alone:

February 1st, 1915.

For the Kenny Transfer Co. Hauled old horse, stiff and weak, smooth shod, down on street, from 25th and Calumet to barn on 26th St. Horse unfit for service. Owner warned not to work it.

February 1st.

For the A. T. Willett Teaming Co. Hauled fine bay horse, suffering with spinal meningitis, from Chicago & Alton teaming track to 230 E. Grand Ave. Horse recovered.

February 1st.

For the John Broderick Teaming Co. Hauled gray horse stricken with spinal trouble, from 35th and Princeton Ave. to Wright & Merillat, V. S. Horse recovered.

## February 1st.

For the Pennoyer Transfer Co. Hauled splendid, big black horse suffering from meningitis, from 58th and Prairie Ave. to Wright & Merillat. Horse got well.

## February 2nd.

For L. Banster. Hauled black horse with spinal trouble, from 1649 N. Robey St. to Dr. L. H. Quitman, V. S. Horse recovered.

## February 2nd.

For George Mancahis. Hauled small, bay horse, badly injured from fall, from 16th and Prairie Ave. to Dr. McKillip. Horse hauled to owner's barn on February 3rd. Not yet well.

## February 2nd.

For the Siegel & Cooper Co. Hauled fine, black horse, sick with pneumonia, from 302 West 69th St. to 16th and State Sts. Animal recovered.

## February 2nd.

For the O'Donnell Teaming Co. Hauled horse with spinal trouble, from 3515 Marshfield Ave. to 262 East Illinois St. Horse got well.

## February 2nd.

For the Commonwealth Edison Co. Hauled big black horse, stricken with spinal meningitis, from 63rd and Stewart Ave. to 231 W. 62nd St. Animal recovered.

## February 2nd and 3rd.

For the Selig Polyscope Co. Hauled 6 horses and 1 mule, famous movie-actors, from Irving Park Blvd. and Western Ave. to the Santa Fe Ry. Sta., where they boarded the train for San Francisco.

## February 3rd.

For the David Rutter Coal Co. Hauled big, gray, draft horse with spinal trouble, from 33rd and Butler Sts. to the Chicago Veterinary College. Horse recovered.

## February 3rd.

For J. S. McClure. Hauled horse, stricken with meningitis, from Ann and Lake Sts. to 2025 Fullerton Ave. Horse got well.

## February 3rd.

For Mr. Battaglia. Hauled bay horse, down in stall with spinal trouble, from

246 West 24th Pl. to 1827 Wabash Ave. Animal recovered.

## February 4th.

For the National Brick Co. Hauled fine horse, with spinal meningitis, from 69th and S. Chicago Ave. to 6408 S. Chicago Ave. Horse got well.

## February 4th.

For D. Weinberg. Hauled horse, sick with pneumonia, from Stock Yards to 720 Maxwell St. Animal recovered.

## February 4th.

For the S. & S. Packing Co. Hauled bay horse, with spinal trouble, from 1529 West 21st St. to the Stock Yards. Horse got well.

## February 5th.

For the Keeley Brewing Co. Hauled horse, with badly sprained ankle and cut leg, from 38th and Kedzie Ave. to 28th and Cottage Grove Ave. Animal recovered.

## February 6th.

For Frank Kenner. Hauled horse, attacked with spinal meningitis, from 32nd and Dearborn St. to Chicago Veterinary College. Horse recovered.

## February 6th.

For the Boston Store. Hauled fine delivery horse, with spinal trouble, from 65th and Blackstone Ave. to Wright & Merillat, V. S. Horse restored to health.

## February 6th.

For H. Movies. Called to attend horse with broken leg (18th and LaSalle St.). Horse fatally injured. Humanely destroyed.

## February 6th.

For the Snyder Teaming & Transfer Co. Hauled gray horse, used in mail wagon, down with meningitis, from Clark and Washington Sts. to 856 Belmont Ave. Horse recovered.

## February 7th.

For M. D. Russell. Hauled horse, seriously injured in fall, from 51st and South Park Ave. to 5042 Grand Blvd. Horse humanely destroyed.

## February 8th.

For H. Grossman. Hauled sorrel horse, stricken with spinal meningitis, from Halsted and 12th Sts. to Dr. McEvers. Horse recovered.



February 8th.

For the W. A. Wieboldt Co. Hauled horse, down with spinal trouble, from 1535 N. Ashland Ave. to 1904 W. North Ave. Horse beyond help. Humanely destroyed to end its misery.

February 9th.

For H. H. Kohlsaat. Hauled small, black horse attacked with spinal meningitis, from California and Adams St. to Dr. McKillip.

February 9th.

For Schwartz Bros. Hauled horse, suffering with spinal trouble, from 35th and Iron Sts. to 640 East 61st St. Animal recovered.

February 9th.

For the Adams Express Co. Hauled bay horse, down with spinal meningitis, from 18th St. and the viaduct to owner's barn. Horse died.

February 9th.

For Mr. Livingood. Hauled horse, very lame, from Franklin and Madison Sts. to Wright & Merillat. Horse recovered.

February 10th.

For Mr. Frank McDonald. Hauled small, horse, with broken hip from bad fall, from 29th and Halsted Sts. to Congress and Francisco. Horse humanely destroyed.

February 11th.

For Mr. Harry Otto. Hauled horse, injured on the street, from Dr. McEvers' hospital to 1311 West Raulolph St. Horse still laid up in barn.

February 11th.

For the Jewell Tea Co. Hauled brown horse, with spinal trouble, from 31st and Wall Sts. to Dr. McEvers' hospital. Animal got well.

February 12th.

For Mr. S. H. Kelley. Hauled a black mule, with spinal meningitis, from 51st and Vincennes Ave. to Chicago Veterinary College. Mule recovered.

February 13th.

For D. Weinberg. Hauled a horse, suffering with pneumonia, from Union Stock Yards to 720 Maxwell St.

February 15th.

For Mr. Halpin. Hauled horse, attacked with spinal trouble, from Monticello and Cortland Sts. to Dr. Quitman, V. S. Horse got well.

February 15th.

For Mr. M. Lawler. Hauled horse, with meningitis, from Harrison and Jefferson Sts. to 1709 S. State St. Animal recovered.

February 16th.

For Oscar F. Mayer & Bros. Hauled sorrel horse, injured by automobile, from Polk and Dearborn Sts. to Beethoven and Sedgwick.

February 16th.

For I. Turga Lumber Co. Hauled black horse suffering from blood poisoning, from 1300 South Racine Ave. to Dr. McEvers. Horse beyond veterinary help. Humanely destroyed.

February 16th.

For Mr. Blaye. Hauled big, black horse, with spinal meningitis, from 2240 West Erie St. to Dr. Quitman's.

February 22nd.

For the Olson Cartage Co. Hauled horse, attacked with meningitis, from 5th Ave. and Polk St. to California Ave. and Larabee St. Animal got well.

February 22nd.

For the O'Donnell Teaming Co. Hauled a bay horse, stricken with spinal meningitis, from Jackson and Quiney to 262 East Illinois St. Horse recovered.

February 24th.

For Freeman's Express Co. Hauled horse, with spinal trouble, from 5949 Chicago Ave. to 3559 West 22nd St.

February 25th.

For Mr. Robert W. Cooper. Hauled mail-wagon horse, very lame, from 51st and Kenwood to 210 East Grand Ave. Horse laid up until fit for work.

February 25th.

For McGrath. Hauled horse, sick with meningitis, from Loomis and Harrison Sts. to 1311 West Harrison St.

February 26th.

For Mr. R. P. Smiddy. Hauled gray, draft horse, suffering with spinal trouble, from 36th and Racine Ave. to Wright & Merillat's. Animal recovered.

February 26th.

For the Mulvihill Teaming Co. Hauled black horse, down with spinal meningitis, from Cottage Grove Ave. and 30th St. to 823 West 18th St. Horse recovered.

### ANGELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS

The George T. Angell Memorial Hospital for Animals, the largest and best equipped building of its kind in the world, was dedicated February 25, 1915, in Boston, Mass. Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.; Hon. Alfred Wagstaff, President of the American S. P. C. A. of New York City; Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the American Humane Association of Albany, N. Y.; and Dr. A. L. Lowell, President of Harvard University, took part in the dedicatory services.

This unique building marks an epoch in the history of the humane movement and is a monument to the memory of the founder of humane organization in America. The structure is of red brick with lime stone trimmings, and has a stone portico supported by four Ionic columns over the main entrance.

The hospital proper occupies two floors, including operating rooms, medical, surgical and contagious wards, laboratory, tan-bark room and ambulance garage. The right wing and rear are given over to the treatment of large animals. The horse clinic comprises an operating room and soak-stall room. An interesting device is the operating table for horses, which is a huge tilting table. After the horse patient has been led up to this table and securely strapped to it as it stands upright, the table is gradually tilted by mechanical means until it rests in a horizontal position. Operating tables of this kind have been in use for some time past in the Animal Hospital of the American S. P. C. A. of New York, and in the Hospital and Dispensary for Animals erected and maintained by the New York Women's League for Animals.

Elsewhere in the building are the

offices of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society and the editorial rooms and mailing department of "Our Dumb Animals."

The following is an abstract of the dedicatory address delivered by Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a notable event in anti-cruelty history when the memory of a pioneer hero of the good cause is to be marked by the dedication of a costly and attractive memorial which is destined in a practical way to give emphasis to the work for humanity to which his life was devoted. George T. Angell was a practical man and if he were here with us today, in the body, I feel sure that his heart would rejoice at this very useful addition to the resources of his beloved society for relieving the distress and suffering of our dumb friends. As President of the American Humane Association, representing in a collective way the hundreds of anti-cruelty societies throughout the United States, and also as President of the International Federation of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, founded at London last August, representing our colleagues throughout the world, I congratulate the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society, on the completion of this splendid memorial to their late leader.

To my mind, the greatest work which Mr. Angell accomplished was in the direction of humane education. To this end he bent all his energies. It was a congenial work for him. In order to promote humane education he founded the first magazine devoted to animal protection that had ever been published. It was called "Our Dumb Animals," then as now, and has done a wonderful work in the way of stimulating public interest in mercy for the helpless. For purposes of humane education he also undertook the founding of Bands of Mercy. Through his efforts hundreds of thousands of children in the United States were brought in touch with the work of prevention of cruelty to animals. Many of these subsequently became strong supporters of local societies all over the United States. Many a time at national conventions, even so far away as San Francisco, I have been told by persons that they had first espoused the humane cause because in childhood they had been members of one of Mr. Angell's bands of mercy. Hardly secondary to these two agencies in efficient results was the publication of books

like "Black Beauty" and other humane tracts and leaflets. His judgment of the value of humane publications was most unerring. In addition to these efforts he made many public addresses and was active in his humane evangelizing tours in many parts of the United States.

I will not speak of Mr. Angell as a founder of societies, although some of the most important ones in the United States came into existence through his efforts. I know that he sacrificed time and money in a prodigal way in order to start centers of humane activity. His enthusiasm and earnestness were contagious. It is impossible to estimate the value of the work which he performed for the humane cause outside of Boston. His local work speaks for itself, and this splendid building, so admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is designed, but rounds out and caps his life work, which abounded in good deeds and unselfish performances for the best interests of mankind. He was a national figure, known all over the length and breadth of his own country, and nearly as well known in many foreign countries. His reward was the good which he accomplished. This was sufficient to satisfy him, and will constitute an ever widening circle of influence while civilized society shall persist. He well deserves the tribute of our admiration and love, and his successor, Dr. Rowley, is most successfully carrying out the great work instituted and conducted by his great predecessor.

George T. Angell, in his life work, incarnated the enthusiasm and deep convictions of the pioneer stage of this great crusade. He always had the courage of his convictions and always fought the good fight with unflagging zeal and energy. He possessed a genius for the presentation of aspects of the work in such a way as to gather converts to the cause. His insight was keen, his sympathies were broad, his capacity for work seemed almost limitless, for he was always at it. He was imbued with the true spirit of humanity. With such a leader it is no matter for wonderment that the work of the two home societies which he founded should have achieved such a remarkable success and have become known throughout the civilized world.

When Mr. Angell began his work, humanitarianism had not become a cult. A contemptuous and oftentimes deliberate disregard of the rights of animals was rampant and unrebuked. His undertaking was no easy task. He undertook to so educate the public mind that a service of mercy should become instinctive, and an integral

part of current social thought and conduct. In conjunction with that other great apostle of humanity, Henry Bergh, and other early friends of pity, he attacked the abuses of the day. Very slowly a great change came about. The beauty and justice of the new teachings reached the popular heart and conscience. George T. Angell started out alone and single-handed, like a plumed knight, as a champion of mercy and justice. Thousands soon flocked to his white banner. A miracle had been wrought. The world had taken a step forward into fuller light of a purer civilization. Humanity is only a more complete righteousness.

My friends, I believe that we shall miss the lesson of this occasion if we venture to think that this work is all completed. Much remains to be done. Let us resolve to do our duty faithfully, as George T. Angell did his, and let us and our successors not cease from our labors until the world has reached that Golden Age when justice shall become universal for man and beast and humanity shall be accepted as the slogan of the nations. Then will reign peace on earth and good will for all.

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#### AIREDALE BEST WAR DOG

The finest military dog is the Airedale, in the opinion of Maj. E. H. Richardson, a breeder of war dogs, who was in charge of a pack of bloodhounds with the Belgian army until they were lost in the disaster at Mons.

He says the Airedale can stand any climate, is second to none in faithfulness and intelligence, has powers of hearing and scent remarkably acute, and is the right size whether used on sentry duty, scouting, searching for the wounded or as a messenger or ammunition carrier.

"He can hear 300 yards farther than a man and knows friend from foe by their smell," says Major Richardson. "A man's smell depends on what he eats, so a dog can tell the difference between English, French and Germans even when dressed in the same kind of clothes."





DECORATED ON THE FIELD

The Horse: "I say, is there anything in this for me? I carried him."



## HORSES IN THE WAR

The news item in a recent issue of the *Chicago Post* concerning the farmers of Jefferson County, Nebraska, who have taken for their slogan "No horses for the European war," is most welcome to all lovers of these beautiful, intelligent and highly sensitive creatures. If no horses were permitted to be used in war, this insanity of nations would soon cease, because, as an English writer long ago said, "they would have no horses to drag their howitzers, and the officers would soon refuse to walk." If men will fight, let them use motor cars and motor trucks for the transportation of officers and munitions of war.

Another news item informs us that agents are scouring the West for 400,000 horses for England, and agents of the French government were here early in the war for 200,000 horses. At least 800 of these were burned to death before they got out of American waters. Whole shiploads of horses died on their way from America to Africa in the Boer war. The tortures and horrors of the cattle-ships are equaled by those transporting horses.

When discussing this question we are constantly told that farmers care nothing for their horses, except for the work they can get out of them, and are willing to sell them for war or any other purposes. There may be farmers of whom this is true, but they are the rare exceptions. On the other hand, there are many farmers who will not sell their horses at any price, and when one of these pets of the household dies he is given a last resting place under some favorite tree, where he has often rested in summer, in happy companionship with those whom he has seen grow from childhood to mature manhood and womanhood.

Only a few weeks ago, a news item

gave a sad illustration of this affection of a farmer for his horses. It will be remembered that, rather than see his horses taken from him for debt, he took them to the pasture, dug their graves with his own hands, shot them, buried them, and then shot himself upon their graves. He left a note saying he "could not part with these friends—all the friends he had left in the world." And he did well. Any one who knows horses knows what a tragedy their lives would have been without the presence of the man whom they loved as he loved them.

All honor to the farmers of Jefferson County, Nebraska, who say: "None of us need money so badly that we must let the Europeans have our dumb brutes to be used for targets for artillery and riflemen." Next!

Rena Michaels Atchison.

## FORGOTTEN

Not alone does your ruin fall,  
Grim-faced War, where the sable pall  
Marks Death's place, and a motionless  
face  
Answers not to the anguished call.

Look where, far as the eye can see,  
Strewn like limbs from a withered tree,  
Lie in their gore, the battle o'er,  
The stricken steeds of the cavalry.

Ghastly limbs to the darkening sky,  
Dumb appeals with the white-turned eye,  
Deep moans wrung from the burning  
tongue,  
Great heads tossing that cannot die!

No Red Cross with its loving hand  
And gentle voice they can understand  
Leads them back on memory's track  
Far away to their golden land.

Never they thought was it woe or weal—  
Nothing was theirs but the nerves to feel—  
Loyal and brave, for a carrion grave  
Flung to their doom on the ranks of steel!

Nay, when the heart has reckoned all,  
Not alone where the sable pall  
Darkens the air with Man's despair,  
Grim-faced War, does your shadow fall.  
—Joseph M. Greene.

### HUMANE SUNDAY AND BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

For many years the clergymen of England have furthered the cause of humanity by devoting one Sunday each year to the preaching of sermons on the individual duty of being kind to all creatures. So well established has this custom become that over four thousand sermons bearing on humaneness were delivered there last year.

A nation-wide movement has now been started to make the Humane Sunday observance an annual celebration in the United States, and a national committee together with twenty-nine state committees are doing everything in their power to interest the clergy, the press and the public to make the undertaking a success. May 16th and May 23rd have been selected as the two best dates for such an observance in this country—that being late enough in the season to insure pleasant weather and yet early enough to avoid missing the people who go to the mountains and seashore in June. It is sincerely hoped that clergymen of all denominations will co-operate in this plan.

In connection with this, it is also planned that the week preceding May 23rd shall be known as "Be Kind to Animals Week," the celebration of which can be as interesting and varied as the workers are able to make it. The best and most practical thing to do would be to enlist the services of all educators to arrange to have humane programs and exercises given in all the public schools. This would be far-reaching in effect and quite in line with the humane educational instruction which in Illinois (and 14 other states) is a part of the regular school curriculum. Other features suggested are humane essays, recitations relative to the subject, humane lectures with or without stereopticon given at schools, settlement centers,

newsboys' homes, reform schools and orphan asylums; open air lectures on various humane topics; short talks at the noon hour in shops and factories or at working girls' lunch rooms; and shows and parades illustrating humane endeavor.

The direct object for the observance of a Humane Society is to call attention to the great need for more protective work for defenseless children and animals. The records of our 558 humane societies, showing that 243,937 children and 2,844,721 animals were cared for by these organizations last year alone, are conclusive evidence of the great need. Knowing that thousands of children are victims of vicious environment and cruel treatment, and that scores of animals suffer from neglect and abuse, we appeal to the clergy to help to educate our people to a better understanding of the situation and their Christian duty in bettering conditions for their fellow creatures. Individual awakening and work are necessary to uproot the evil. Humane education is the only logical method of teaching morality and humanity. Where better can this educational doctrine of kindness be expounded than in our churches by those who have consecrated their lives to the teachings of mercy, love and obedience to conscience? True Christianity must teach us to reflect God-like love to all creatures at all times. If the clergy will join the press, the educators and the humanitarians in establishing Humane Sunday and Be Kind To Animals Week as a universal custom, it will do much to develop more kindness of thought and action, more happiness and righteousness.

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\*A special leaflet for clergymen, giving information suitable for Humane Sunday sermons, will be sent upon request from any clergyman. Address, The American Humane Association, Department of Humane Sunday Observance, Albany, N. Y.

## CHILD LABOR

In view of the fact that the New York Legislature has just perpetrated an injustice on the rights of childhood by deciding that twelve hours a day is not too long for a child to work in a canning establishment, and that Illinois will soon have to weigh the matter of an intelligent and moderate extension of the child labor law, it may help us to formulate humane views on this very vital matter to read the following from Dr. Leonard K. Hirshberg:

**Child Labor Wasteful**

Visit the wards of any hospital and you will almost unconsciously point out those most injured by the illnesses of long hours. The pinched and haggard faces of the seamstress, the housemaid, the cook, the jog-trotting piecemaker of the factory, which does not provide relaxation, novelty and light, will make you, more happily situated, feel the qualms of conscience.

The reason some factory workers succeed and some manufacturers rule their fields of endeavor is to be found in the amount of sunlight, fresh air, sanitary arrangements, surrounding shrubbery and hygienic plumbing obtained by the one and supplied by the other.

Men who must work under artificial light, poor daylight or with gas illumination will earn less and spend much on doctors and drugs. The owner of such a factory is as unwise as he who compels a racehorse to carry overweight. He obtains in labor less than he pays for, and is destined to receive ultimately less and less.

If this much may be said of full-blown workers, what must be told of children with their undeveloped textures, their puttylike bones, their uncovered nerves and barely born reason? Any manufacturer who suffers little children to come to work for him is woefully deluded as to the cheapness of child labor. It is costly in health and strength to them; it is much more costly in income, dollars, cents and efficiency to him. Mill cities, where children are employed, have a lesser output and a more defective produce than other places under equal conditions where laws forbid child labor.

## LAKE COUNTY NEEDS A RECEIVING HOME

The East St. Louis Humane Society has appealed to St. Clair County to make some provision for the children of needy, unfortunate or unfit parents who cannot properly support them. In response to this appeal, the County Board of Supervisors in conjunction with various charitable organizations in East St. Louis are making a joint effort to accomplish practical results.

At present, for want of anything better to do, many children are being sent to the County Farm. The children's ward is very much overcrowded and the noise and confusion occasioned by this are not conducive to the comfort and welfare of the children nor the aged inmates of that institution.

Judge McHale, of East St. Louis, is a strong advocate of the plan, and thinks such a home would serve a great need in the work of caring for neglected children—as a matter of fact, every county without such a home has the same need. A receiving home where dependent children may be boarded and properly cared for until their parents can obtain work or prove themselves fit guardians for them is an absolute necessity for the right handling of such cases.

There is great and urgent need for just such a refuge in Lake County at the present time. The Lake Bluff Orphanage and all other possible institutions are full to overflowing, while each day brings fresh demands for the care of more children. Here is a wonderful opportunity for the philanthropist—man or woman—to erect a monument to child welfare in the form of a non-sectarian Home for Children.

It should be a place where children could be cared for during the temporary financial or physical disability of their parents without forfeiting the



right to return to them. Heretofore, under usual institutional rules, parents obliged to give up their children under stress of unfortunate circumstances, have been compelled to relinquish all right to reclaim them. The home should provide for the good care and protection as well as the common school education of the children received into it. With sufficient backing and the proper persons to manage it, such a home would be a life-saving station of inestimable value. A receiving home in every county of the State would solve the problem of the dependent child.

#### MCDONOUGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY Macomb, Ill.

Wallace Walker, President.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.

Mrs. Herman Stocker, Treasurer.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	12
Children benefited .....	12
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	10
Animals relieved .....	10
Animals humanely destroyed.....	2

Conditions in this county show great improvement from year to year, due largely to the active humane educational work accomplished by the Humane Society and the press.

Among the recent cases investigated and relieved by this Society are the following:

That of an 18-year-old boy living in Bushnell, Ills., whose parents filed a petition setting forth that the boy had been feeble-minded from birth and that they were unable to furnish him with proper food and clothing or to pay for his care at any institution.

Mrs. West of Bushnell, and Miss Jolly of Macomb, investigated and were instrumental in bringing the boy into Judge Imes' Court, where he was adjudged feeble-minded and was ordered sent to the school for weak-minded boys at Lincoln, Ills. A few days later Miss Jolly took the boy to the school.

Two boys became involved in a fistie encounter in which the younger and smaller of the two was worsted. The latter's father, indignant over the rough treatment his son had received, and armed with a horse-whip, started out in pursuit of the victorious pugilist. When he found

the boy he administered "an awful whipping," according to those who happened to witness it.

The man was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Barelay on information sworn out by State's Attorney Falder, charging him with assault and battery.

The prisoner pleaded guilty at the trial of the case, and Judge Imes imposed a fine of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$34.10, which was paid.

A case of the mysterious disappearance of a 17-year-old boy from his home in Colechester, Ills., for so long a time and under such suspicious circumstances that his father was believed to have murdered him, was finally cleared up. The boy had been gone almost a year and as it was known that his stepmother was very severe and that there was considerable in-harmony in the family, it was generally thought that the father had done away with him, although no formal accusation of that sort was made. All attempts to locate the boy or learn anything of his leavetaking proved futile.

In the meantime the family had moved to Norcross, Minn.

At Christmas time the boy surprised all Colechester by walking in upon some old friends to make them a visit. He was well and happy and said that he had been employed all the time on a farm near Beardstown, Ills., where he had gone to avoid moving to Minnesota with his stepmother. He was made very welcome by his friends in Colechester.

The finding of this boy removes the suspicion, entertained by nearly everyone in this county, from the innocent father.

An interesting and successful enterprise was that undertaken by the Charities Board, known as the Municipal Christmas Tree. This Board, with the help of liberal donations from many citizens, was instrumental in remembering every poor family in Macomb.

The tree was "planted" in the vacant lot west of the Jolly Hotel and was laden with Christmasy looking bags containing candies, nuts and apples. One thousand of these were presented to as many girls and boys, amid the playing of music and the gay laughter of children.

A regular programme of exercises was offered, which, despite the severe cold, was enjoyed by a vast throng of public-spirited people.



## CHILDREN'S CORNER



THE CIRCUS ELEPHANT ARRIVES

## ANIMAL SHOWS

A modern circus-menagerie in motion is a good-sized town on wheels. When one is set up for exhibition, a wonderful city springs into existence on the ground that was open and bare the day before.

There probably never was a time when people were not fond of shows. Getting up shows, therefore, is as old as almost anything in history. The ancient Romans understood it perfectly, and sent all over the world for materials for new and startling sights in their amphitheatres, at Rome itself and in other cities. Their shows differed very much from ours. The great aim of their costliest exhibitions seems to have been to see, during the show, as many as possible of the performers killed, both men and wild beasts. Nowadays, we are willing that all the performers shall remain alive, and are satisfied if it only *looks* as if somebody were likely to be killed. At the present time, nearly all the excitement is among the people outside of the "ring."

It is hard work and regular business to those on the sawdust. Not a great many years ago, there were several different kinds of shows, but, as time went on, it was found profitable to gather all the varied attractions into one concern. And now, altho there are many shows, there is a strong family resemblance among them.

"Are the animals intelligent?" There is as much difference between them as there is among men. I can train a really intelligent lion, right from the wild, in about four weeks. A lioness always takes a couple of weeks longer, and so does a leopard or tiger. You can not get a hyena well in hand inside of two months. The easiest to train, because they seem to know the most, are panthers. I can teach a panther all it needs to know, in four weeks.

Trainers of the right kind are scarce, and altho high pay hardly can be afforded, it will not do to put rare and costly animals in the care of stupid or ignorant men. Such qualities as courage, patience, good temper and

natural aptitude for the occupation are also needful, and they are not always to be had for the asking. Unless the right men are secured, however, the failure of the menagerie is only a question of time. As for the specimens themselves, it is much easier to obtain them than it was, owing to the better facilities for transporting them from the several wild-beast countries. A writer stated recently that zebras are sold at a little over \$2,000 a pair, gnus at about \$800 a pair, while rhinoceroses cost some \$6,000 per pair, and tigers about \$1,500 each. A short time ago, however, and perhaps now, a very good uneducated tiger could be bought in London for \$500 to \$800. The same beast, the moment he takes kindly to learning and promises to be sparing of his keepers, doubles and trebles in value. This is true of all the animals from elephants to monkeys.

It is an easy matter to lose a menagerie after all the toil and cost of getting it together. A lion or tiger will eat fifty pounds of raw beef per day, if he can get it, but it must be specially prepared for him. All the bones must be taken out, lest he hurt his mouth upon them, for he will not grind away at them so patiently in his cage as in his forest lair.

All the fat must be cut away for him or any other great cat of the woods, or, as he has little exercise, a fatty deposit will form around his lungs and he will die. His den must be kept clean, and he himself must be vigorously encouraged in good personal habits, or various troubles will assail him. Other animals, such as the hippopotamus, polar bear, and sea-lion, accustomed in their wild state to abundant water, must have their bath liberally supplied. If, as is often the case they exhibit, like some boys, an unhealthy dislike for it, they must be shoved in, even at the risk of brief quarrels with their keepers.

All care of this sort, and much more, must be given to the most ferocious beasts, not only during the show season but in the winter retirement. They must also be carefully attended during the process of transportation from place to place, and there are difficulties enough on land, but it is at sea that the keeper and trainer meet their most trying obstacles, and the owner his heaviest losses. Animals on board ship are very much like human beings, for while some of them get seasick in bad weather, others of the same kind will endure all the pitching and rolling of the vessel like "old salts." There is nothing quite so disconsolate as a bilious elephant in a gale of wind. There is so very much of him to be seasick. Notwithstanding, large collections of animals have been safely carried to distant countries, visiting even such far-off places as Australia.

Vacation time is by no means idle time for the showman. Training involves hard and patient toil, and it receives a sort of compensation from the larger and more intelligent animals, in the dumb earnestness with which many of them will meet their human friends half way, and strive to learn the lessons set them. The anecdotes of the sagacity of horses, for instance, are innumerable, but there are points at which the elephant may be said to have fairly beaten all animals below man. He is even able to offer a good example to some men, for it is found that the great unwieldy brute is himself desirous of obtaining a liberal education. In the earlier stages of his instruction, while he is studying the "primer" of any given trick, he will frequently and loudly express his distress of mind, and the cause of this is found to be the slowness he feels in comprehending what is wanted of him. His will is good enough and he spares no pains to



A GRAND OPENING

excel, after he has once grasped the new idea.

During the winter of 1881, a number of elephants were in training at Bridgeport, Connecticut, for the summer campaign of Mr. P. T. Barnum. They submitted, from day to day, with vast grumbling and trumpeting, to have one leg or another tied up and to be driven around on what they had left. They lay down; got up; obeyed every order of the teacher as well as they could; carefully imitated one another; but no elephant in his right mind could naturally be expected to

understand why any man in *his* right mind should wish any respectable and heavy quadruped to stand upon three or two legs or upon his dignified head. Their great sagacity was shown after the animals were left a little while to themselves. The keepers observed them on their exercise ground, with no human teacher near to offer a word of suggestion or explanation, and yet, singly or in pairs, the huge scholars gravely repeated their lessons and did their "practicing" on their own account. This was the secret of the wonderful proficiency they afterward exhibited in the ring.

Up to this time, it seems, no such intelligent self-help can be looked for from any other wild animal. The monkey, indeed, will "practice" all sorts of things, with more or less understanding, but he is more than likely to select performances not on the program and omit those he has been taught. In this and other doings the monkey is a queer caricature of humanity.

The animals themselves, their care and training, by no means supply all the winter work of preparing a circus-menagerie for its summer tour. The tent city must be complete in all its appliances before the day comes for its first transportation, no matter how short may be the distance. At the hour for moving, the manager must be sure that he is provided with every man, woman and child required for every service connected with his advertised performances, and that every one of these knows exactly what to do and when and where to do it. He also must know that he has supplied himself with every van, car, tent, rope, tool, implement, of whatever kind, which any part of his huge establishment may need, and that all these are in place, ready for instant use when the order to start is actually given.

WILLIAM O. STODDARD.



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# HUMANE ADVOCATE

MAY, 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



CHARLES C. HEALEY  
General Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Ill.  
The man who made the Mounted Squadron famous

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 7

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## CHARLES C. HEALEY

Charles C. Healey is the real thing, —a real man and a real officer,—possessed of intelligence and courage, fire, feeling and force, and imbued with a deep interest in humanity and a sincere desire to serve the public good. His inherent sense of justice and intense desire to see it prevail have been the fundamental characteristics of his life; and these, together with his love of law and order, quick and ready insight, keen observation, alertness, fearlessness, patience, endurance and energy have combined to make him an invaluable and distinguished public servant. And "servant" is just the title he would prefer because, altho a policeman by nature and training with all the initiative and authority that could animate a uniform, he has always emphasized his desire to be regarded as a "servant of the people." It is this desire to *serve* rather than *command* the people that is his rarest and greatest qualification to be rated a superior officer. His idea, plainly indicated in his manner and bearing and speech, has always been refreshingly at variance with the popular and erroneous concept of "police power" as something clothed in the majesty of blue cloth and brass buttons (not

the law) and armed with a billy that makes forceful arguments to prove that "might is right." Chief Healey is an example of the greater power wielded by mental and moral force.

It was in 1910 that the Chicago Association of Commerce sent "Captain" Healey abroad to study the traffic conditions and regulations in the large European cities, with the idea of incorporating the best points gained in the Rules of the Road adopted for the regulation of traffic in the city of Chicago. The captain visited Liverpool, Manchester, London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Brussels, Zurich and many other smaller cities, and was everywhere received with the utmost cordiality and courtesy. As a result of this interesting and unique investigation, Captain Healey found that no city in the world, except London, had any important advantage in handling street traffic over Chicago save in the matter of subways, which were to be found only in Paris and Berlin. The management of traffic in London had been reduced to a science, and the regulations used in other cities were practically the same.

Upon his return home, Captain Healey made an interesting report to

Leroy T. Steward, then Chief of Police, including a number of practical suggestions for improving the service, which were soon embodied in the traffic rules for Chicago and adopted by the Department of Police. In this connection, the following section may be of interest as being a novel feature of the improved traffic rules and showing the first welding of humane and traffic interests.

"No one shall knowingly permit a horse to be ridden or driven that is not entirely fit for service and capable of the work for which it is being used; free from lameness and sores liable to cause pain, and disease likely to cause accidents and injury to person or property.

"No one shall ill-treat, over-load, over-drive, over-ride or cruelly or unnecessarily beat any horse.

"No one shall crack or use a whip so as to annoy, interfere with or endanger any person or excite any horse other than that which he is using."

In Chief Healey's judgment, the traffic conditions in Chicago at that time could not be attributed to the inadequacy of its street rules and regulations nor to the inefficiency of the police. He thought the rules then in force were equal to those in operation in London, but that the great difficulty in getting the same results in Chicago was the lack of proper respect on the part of the people for the law, and the want of support from the Courts in the enforcement of the traffic rules. He said that in London there were no street-cars within the business district, its passengers being carried by means of motor and horse-buses and subways; while in Chicago, in the absence of subways and bus lines, all passengers were conveyed by surface cars which practically monopolized the entire heart of the city. He diagnosed the Chicago case as one of severe congestion due to the

fact that all avenues of traffic lead thru the "loop district"—like many threads thru the eye of a needle—creating an over-crowding of traffic greater than in any other city in the world.

In the five years that have elapsed since then, Captain Healey has worked indefatigably and successfully to facilitate and otherwise improve the handling of the traffic and to raise and maintain the standard of excellence of the Mounted Squadron. No greater recognition of his efficiency in these undertakings could have been shown him than in his recent promotion to the position of General Superintendent of Police for the City of Chicago. Since taking the office he has announced his intention of working a great reform; namely, that of divorcing the Department from religion and politics. He keeps an "open door" and shows no preference to callers, giving each attention in the order of his coming.

A notable characteristic of the man is his love for children and animals. His devotion to his grandchild and affection for his horse are supplemented by a loving interest in all creatures.

The Illinois Humane Society extends its salutation and congratulations to the General Superintendent of Police. He has been a most loyal and helpful worker in the humane cause for many years. He has shown his real interest by directing the attention of the men of the Mounted Squadron to the prevention of cruelty on the streets, attending and addressing humane meetings and conventions, and being ready at all times to assist in the work of improving conditions for children and animals. That he is a true humanitarian is proved by his works. We congratulate Mayor Thompson upon the wisdom of his choice, and the people of Chicago upon their good fortune.



## HUMANE SUNDAY

**NOTE:** The American Humane Association has launched a nation-wide campaign to establish the universal observance of a Humane Sunday in the United States. The great need for more humane sentiment and conduct is evidenced by the fact that, last year, alone, the associated humane societies of this country were called upon to relieve cases of cruelty involving over two million and a quarter children and nearly three million animals.

Altho Sunday, May 23rd, 1915, has been designated as "Humane Sunday," any other Sunday that will better suit local convenience will do as well,—the idea being to have one Sunday in the year devoted to the preaching of sermons on humaneness, calculated to impress people with their individual duty in helping to create more humane sentiment and prevent suffering among defenseless children and animals. In England, where this movement is well established, thousands of sermons advocating kind and considerate treatment of all creatures are delivered each year. The clergy, the press, the educators, the humanitarians and all interested individuals are sincerely urged to co-operate in establishing this educational system for the furtherance of child and animal protection.

"O Lord, Thou preservest man and beast." (Psalms 36:6.)

"The Lord is good to all; and His tender mercies are over all His works." (Psalms 145:9.)

#### An Explanation and Appeal for Co-operation by Clergymen

**Question:** Why should one Sunday in the year be devoted to the special consideration of mercy and kindness in the treatment of God's helpless creatures—suffering little children and abused animals?

**Answer:** Because they are the victims of broadcast cruelty and ill treatment; because they are weak and defenseless; because religious people need to be taught their duty to them and have their consciences quickened and educated; because the churches should not lag behind in the worldwide and successful campaign which is being waged to introduce practical humanity into human conduct.

#### What Humanity Means

Humanity has become the badge of modern civilization. It is one of the last and most conspicuous tokens of man's spiritual progress and development. The spirit of humanity overtops our material progress in spite of the latter's vastness and importance. It is shown internationally in the establishment of tribunals for the settlement of differences between nations. It finds worldwide expression in the International Red Cross Movement which aims to relieve the suffering and distress of men, women and children, without regard to race, religion, or international prejudices and conflicts. It has been constantly shown in the more cordial and friendly relations between nations and their individual members, in spite of the bloody and mediaeval conflict which

has burst forth like an ancient smoldering flame. Do we not believe that the principles of kindness and justice ultimately will rule national conduct universally?

Humanity makes compassion and works of mercy a concrete recognition of the brotherhood of man and of the unity of all life. It has built our hospitals, erected our reformatories, created our juvenile courts, labored to purify social conditions, constructed better tenements and humanized our public institutions. It has reached that point of development where it is ready to extend a helping hand to every down-trodden and suffering victim of heredity, environment and self-abasement, and includes in its scheme of service pity for the lowlier forms of life.

This worldwide wave of humanity has created a public sentiment against cruelty in every form. It has interposed the shield of the law between the oppressor and the hapless human or shuddering beast. In one direction practical humanity has found a definite expression in the creation and maintenance of 558 active and aggressive humane societies in the United States alone. These societies have a membership of approximately 150,000 persons, and maintain a force of 2,500 employees, with an additional enroll-

ment of 25,000 volunteer workers. They annually care for a quarter of a million children and nearly three million animals. These societies receive a yearly support amounting to nearly two and a quarter million dollars.

#### What the Clergymen Are Asked to Do

The vast national body of organized humanitarians, representing so large an amount of practical effort, appeal to the clergymen of all denominations to give one sermon a year, which would be 30 minutes in 365 days, to be devoted to one of the fundamental reforms of the age. This is for the purpose of teaching the religious people of this land their personal duty toward works of mercy for the helpless. The Anticruelty Societies do not ask for this assistance in the humane propaganda for the purpose of aiding their finances or material advancement. They ask it for the sake of the good of society as a whole, so that these basic principles of civilized progress may be presented to the religious people of the United States, many of whom know very little about it or what it stands for.

Will clergymen, representing the churches, accept this invitation, which means so much for the church and the world? We ask you not to turn a deaf ear. We ask the spiritual leaders of this nation to point out to the religious people who come within their sphere of influence that the suffering and helpless, whether human or subhuman, have rights which all are bound to respect and defend. We sincerely believe that there is grave danger that many of the churches may not keep in that close sympathy with this splendid wave of practical altruism which has penetrated the secular conscience of the world, sufficiently for their own good. We believe that it is necessary for the churches to keep step with the progress in personal spiritual development

which this movement indicates, for it is teaching the world a wonderful and divine lesson, and its influences are being stamped on nearly all of the greatest reform efforts. Christ declared—"Blessed Are the Merciful," and the divine utterances, commanding helpfulness for the weak and suffering and oppressed, are found in many beautiful passages in both the old and new testament.

#### Leaflet Information for Clergy

Many clergymen will not undertake to speak on humane matters because they do not feel sufficiently acquainted with the subject to speak with authority. The American Humane Association will gladly send, without charge, to any clergyman who will make a personal postcard application for the same, a leaflet which will furnish reliable information concerning humanitarian progress, supplemented by quotations from sermons which already have been given, and suggestions for texts, with other pertinent material. We ask all clergymen to assist; in as far as they can, in this effort to sharpen humane sensibilities and to secure a keener personal conscientiousness concerning social obligations toward the helpless and suffering. No attempt will be made in this brief leaflet to outline the degrees of misery which are afflicting hundreds of thousands of children in this great country, or offer a recital of the sufferings sustained by defenseless beasts because of human depravity, heedlessness or cupidity. Suitable information will be found in the gratuitous leaflet already mentioned, which will be sent under the conditions named. All clergymen who are willing to receive the special leaflet, designed to furnish information, which will be of assistance in preparing sermons, should address

The American Humane Association  
Humane Sunday Department, Albany, New York.

## OUR FRIEND THE SNAKE

Every farmer and poultry raiser should keep a few snakes as a protection to his crops and chickens, according to Mr. Allen S. Williams, Secretary of the Herpetological Society, of New York. Mr. Williams is an authority on snakes and many of the finest specimens in the New York Zoo have been presented by him. He proclaims his mission in life that of demonstrating to the American people that snakes are our friends rather than foes.

To those of us who have always entertained a secret admiration for the wise and lithesome reptiles, quite devoid of any feeling of innate repulsion for them, and have intuitively known that they were "more sinned against than sinning," Mr. Williams will be heralded as a long-looked for authority for the conviction that is in them. Many of us have felt that the snake held no venom equal to that which human thought entertained for him.

Mr. Williams says:

"The snake is the natural friend of man and it is only prejudice, superstition and error that make it otherwise. I have been told that man instinctively hates a snake, but I have proved the truth of the contrary by having small children hold snakes in their hand. The children had not yet learned all the fallacies they would be told in later life about snakes.

"Snakes are the easiest animals in the world to tame. I have tamed a snake in a few seconds. By just handling it gently for a moment the reptile will see that you mean it no harm, its fears of a human will be dispelled and it will be your friend.

"Rats, weasels and other rodents destroy crops and are the natural enemy of domestic fowls. Snakes are the natural enemy of rodents. Keep a few snakes to kill off the young rodents and in time your crops and your chickens will be safe.

"To the cereal crops alone in the United States rodents cause an annual loss of \$100,000,000. This statement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture. If only harmless snakes were left alone, and not brutally killed at every opportunity, think what an immense saving this would be to the farmers. If snakes

had even half a chance the loss to farmers and poultry raisers from rodents would be reduced to practically nothing.

"There are a dozen varieties of snake that might be used with advantage, but perhaps the milk snake would be as good as any for purposes of protection. The milk snake is small, too small to eat eggs or kill young chickens, even if it wanted to. It is too small even to kill full grown rats, weasels, muskrats, minks or opossums, which destroy chickens and crops. But they kill off the young rodents, and by thus nullifying the reproduction they soon would leave crops and poultry free.

"The chicken snake also might be used with profit. This reptile is so called because it frequents barnyards and is erroneously supposed to kill chickens. The truth of the matter, however, is that the chicken snake kills the rats and weasels, especially the young ones. Almost any of our non-poisonous snakes of the north-eastern United States might be used. None of them, with the possible exception of the mountain black snake, is large enough to cause any damage to poultry."

Mr. Williams has just returned from an expedition to the Island of Trinidad, the British West Indies and the delta of the Orinoco River in Venezuela and he boldly asserts that life among the crocodiles, centipedes, constrictors and scorpions is a "safety-first" proposition compared to stemming the tide of automobiles on Fifth Avenue in New York.

## SAVING THE POOR HORSE

At the railway station a nice old lady left the train and got into a cab. The cabman said, "Gimme your bag, lady, I'll put it on top o' the cab."

"No, indeed!" answered the dear old lady, "that poor loss has enough to pull. I'll just hol' it on my lap."

Voice from the Well—Help! Help!

Philanthropist—Be patient, my good man. Your case will be investigated, and, if found deserving, you will receive assistance in due course.—Life.

"Mother," asked Tommy, "is it right to say that you 'water a horse' when he is thirsty?"

"Yes, my dear," said his mother.

"Well, then," said Tommy, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."—The Labor Clarion.



# Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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Free to all Members and Contributors

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Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

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MAY, 1915

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## STATE CONVENTION AT QUINCY

Plans for the sixth annual reunion of humanitarians in Illinois are now almost completed, and the tentative program for the occasion is a promising one. The meeting will be held Wednesday, June 9th, 1915, at Quincy, Ills., and every one interested in furthering the humane cause is invited to attend.

Much effort is being expended to make this a "get together meeting" that will surpass in point of interest and attendance every humane assembly previously held in this state. Each succeeding year should show a gain in the character and volume of the work and an increased interest on the part of the public. Improvement is the proof of progress.

There is no question about the good work that humane societies, special agents and individual humanitarians are doing in Illinois. The majority of our workers are giving faithful, conscientious, efficient service that is registered in our annual report of work accomplished. The question is: How many of these active workers will be active enough to get to the annual meeting to discuss the successes and failures of the past year and get new ideas for the improved conduct of the work for the future?

It is a lamentable fact that many

of our good workers never attend these conventions. This is a misfortune for all concerned. The meetings are helpful in many ways. They serve to improve methods and practices employed in the work, to standardize the operations of humane societies, to generate interest and enthusiasm, to extend acquaintance among those engaged in the work in a way that is most conducive to co-operation, and to amalgamate the sum total of combined effort in advancing the humane cause. Such gatherings are both pleasureable and profitable, and have the effect of unifying humane interests and welding them into one protective force.

Fraternal, educational, religious and political organizations all recognize the value of holding conventions, and their members attend in great numbers. Annual meetings have an equal value in the progress and development of the humane cause, but our people are slow to perceive it. They are not awake to the importance of being present and taking part in these meetings, nor to what it means in renewed interest and encouragement, or they would mark the date of the annual state convention on their calendar as a definite engagement.

There is much food for thought on this subject. Let each one partake of it and Fletcherize. Excuse for not going to these meetings is often made on the ground of expense, but the cost is always small and the returns large. If those who think they can not afford to go will attend the Quincy meeting, they will reverse their feeling to that of thinking they can not afford to miss going to the next one. It is to be hoped that these people will try the experiment. We need the united strength of our members to create a great and powerful protective force against cruelty in the State of Illinois.



## TO WORK REFORM

Mayor Thompson believes that inmates of the Bridewell would benefit by getting "close to Nature." He has a theory that tilling the soil and raising vegetables and fruit will do much to work reform.

This plan has been tried out with notable success at Dunning, and is soon to be put into operation by John L. Whitman, superintendent of the Bridewell. The land within the Bridewell grounds and as much more along the Drainage Canal as is needed to give the prisoners employment will be used for raising vegetables, and the guarded gardeners will be instructed according to the most scientific methods of farming.

The benefits to be derived from this agricultural course are manifold and apparent. Primarily, it provides interesting work and out-door exercise; and incidentally, the best of fresh vegetables for the Bridewell table. Such a plan is at once helpful, healthful, educational and practical.

A course of treatment that can convert the barren banks of the Drainage Canal into flourishing truck gardens, and transform prisoners into farmers is getting close to practical reformation. It is an intelligent step in the interest of humanity to establish a system of treatment for prisoners that provides something interesting and useful for idle minds and hands to do.

Work can be both prayer and salvation. The farmer praying at his weeds, the carpenter at his bench, the weaver at his loom,—all unselfish, earnest labor,—can do more to establish right thinking and doing than any amount of bending of the knee in perfunctory worship.

## COL. M. RICHARDS MUCKLE

The death of Col. M. Richards Mucklé, of Philadelphia, has removed another American pioneer humanitarian who has been associated with the anticruelty movement since its conception in this country in 1866. While Henry Bergh was founding the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York City, Col. Mucklé was lending his assistance to the organization of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Philadelphia. Through its early struggles he was its constant supporter and in 1896 was elected President of the organization, a position he most ably filled until his death on March 30. The wise policies advocated and pursued by this Society, under his guidance, have tended to place it in the foremost rank of societies for animal protection in this country.

Col. Mucklé was born in Philadelphia in 1825. He was a personal friend of Bismarck and was decorated with the military order of the Red Eagle, the highest honor ever granted by the Emperor, except to members of reigning families. His many friends and acquaintances throughout the country mourn his death and honor his memory.

## A USEFUL GIFT

Through the generosity of Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter in contributing \$300 and another benevolent member in contributing \$155, the Illinois Humane Society has purchased a Ford, Model "T," runabout for use in attending to emergency complaints requiring prompt and speedy attention. This addition to the equipment of the Society means greater efficiency in service and the Society gratefully acknowledges its appreciation of this useful and thoughtful gift.



BRONTE  
Owned by Mr. W. A. McCormick

## AN INTELLIGENT DOG

Giselle D'Unger.

Many extraordinary mental feats are performed by "Bronte," the beautiful Scotch collie. Her master W. A. McCormick of Chicago, her trainer and educator, is justly proud of her attainments. Kindness has been the main factor in her training and she has responded splendidly. Bronte is named for the distinguished author, Charlotte Bronte, and she has as keen a perception of human nature as her namesake. She is a wonderful dog and thousands of children are enthusiastic over her as she has entertained more children than any lecturer. Bronte is a lecturer, indeed, for most intelligently she has conveyed the beauty of kindness, and taught the old and young that intelligence can be cultivated for the good of humanity and the general community. This beautiful and gentle collie is a revelation to the children and a joy and she is the best argument for kindness to animals that can be offered. She has appeared in 15,000 schoolrooms, and traveled nearly 35,000 miles, and she has entertained the waifs, the crippled children, the sick and the unfortunate and still is ready to continue her good work.

She is as modest as a violet, although a boy of that age, or one older might feel a little chesty if he had as good a record as a favorite. Although she has traveled nearly 35,000 miles she has traveled as a lady, never in a baggage car as do many of the wealthiest dogs, but on a Japanese pass, that is, a Japanese suitcase, thus preserving her exclusiveness, although it is hardly fair to Bronte to say that she is exclusive. She is the most affectionate of dogs and loves all who are kind to her, and naturally that means everyone, for who could resist those lovely eyes, which reflect the purest love that a soul has ever shown?

Bronte has amused and mystified thousands, and the wonderful feats of telepathy are too numerous to mention. In public, Bronte is blindfolded at times and the singular part of it is that she prefers the little girls to tie the bandage. She can count people, and money, spell, tell how many there are in the room, and how many wear glasses and add, subtract, multiply and divide, and solve difficult problems. Aside from this, she appears to understand everything she hears and she is in reality a remarkable dog. "To work like a dog" is now a complimentary phrase, for Bronte is a faithful worker with good and astonishing results.

Bronte's master is a man who loves animals, especially dogs, and he says, "It is simply a matter of mental telepathy. It is an exhibition of what can be accomplished with the scientific breeding of dogs and careful training in each generation and kindness to animals. I began training Bronte when she was seven months old. Her ancestors had been noted for their intelligence and she has a remarkable mental development. I believe that dumb animals communicate by means of mental telepathy. For instance, take the Scotch collie that is herding sheep. He notices that the sheep are worried and his highly developed intellect tells him that something is wrong. He seeks the cause and finds, for example, a sheep fast in a fence. Dogs know what human beings mean by the expression in their faces. Dumb animals communicate in the same way. I feed Bronte a generous sirloin steak a day, and she is fond of ice cream, which the ladies and children feed her at the entertainments at the schools and institutions. I never speak unkindly, and she never has the whip and for this she has rewarded me and made happy thousands. She resents unsympathetic people, seeming to have a knowledge

and keen perception of their nature. She understands everything that you say and I will show you how simple it is to test her ability."

Mr. McCormick, without changing his voice, or moving, remarked, "I wonder if there is a chair in this room that is not occupied?" Immediately Bronte crawled from under the table in the rear of the company, and leaped on the vacant chair. After a little petting, she retired to her former position. On one occasion at one of the numerous universities where she has been the wonder and admiration of the many professors, especially the psychologists, she was read a number of problems to which she gave the correct solutions at the suggestion of the professor of the department who was greatly mystified at the demonstration. The intelligent animal has a pedigree as long as a titled Scotch laird, and her gentle training has been so simple that it is a wonder that others have not developed this remarkable faculty. She has daily exercise and food of the best, a bath several times a week when at work and traveling, and under the strain; but when idle, she has a bath daily. The strain is great and Mr. McCormick says that several dogs, as puppies were experimented with by a former trainer along this line, and that they died almost instantly. He trains for the mental, or thought transference, about 10 minutes, and about three times a day. To teach by sight does not tire the dog.

Ernest Thompson Seton says that "Bronte is a great object lesson for kindness to animals." Once when Bronte was on exhibition, there was a strong atmosphere of natural gas. She appeared affected by it in that she was confused, thus demonstrating that she was not only more susceptible than those present, but that her brain was more delicate. Bronte says that she would rather die (lying down on the floor and playing dead) than bite

little girls and boys, and that her adult visitor crawled (crawling over the floor) when she was a tot. Bronte is a study for the psychologists.

#### WHO WILL FIND NELLIE?

We have all heard of dogs that "mothered" kittens, and cats that adopted puppies, chickens and ducks—there are many such instances on record—but it remains for Nellie, a fine bulldog, belonging to Mrs. Ernest Heinz, of Glencoe, Ill., to win the unique distinction of fostering both kittens and ducklings as one family.

Mrs. Heinz raises chickens, ducks and cats. It so happened that one of the hens was given two duck eggs to hatch out along with her own. When the two ducklings appeared the hen refused to mother them; whereupon, Mrs. Heinz called Nellie and told her to care for them, which the dog proceeded to do with a hearty will.

So interested did the dog become in her undertaking that, a few days later, she paid a secret visit to the cat's basket and quietly stole all the kittens away, carrying them to her own basket and depositing them with the ducklings. Oddly enough, the mother-cat seemed to approve the move and remained perfectly content.

Since then, everything has been as happy as a party on a May day until last week, when Nellie suddenly disappeared!—where or how, no one knows! She is still missing, and anyone who can help to restore her to her grieving family and friends, will be doing a great favor to the entire community. A tragic feature attending the dog's disappearance is the fact that the mother-cat steadfastly refuses to take back her kittens, and the old hen spurns the unhappy little ducks. It has been suggested that Nellie has applied for position as matron at some orphan asylum, but those who know her devotion to her children, feel she would never voluntarily neglect them for even an hour to go on any quest.



## CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

Late in April a tragedy was enacted in the Italian settlement on Sholto Street.

A young man quarrelled with his wife because she objected to their little daughter (9 years old) going to a saloon to get beer for her father, as he had ordered her to do.

Upon the refusal of the mother to let the child go on an errand of that nature, the man struck his wife a severe blow in the face, whereupon she took the child and fled to her sister (a married woman), who advised her to remain there several days.

Learning where she was and of the advice that had been given her, the man, in a spirit of rage, rushed to the house and in at the door. Before either of the women had time to recover from their surprise at his sudden advent, the frenzied man seized a bread-knife and with it inflicted seven ugly wounds on the sister.

A neighbor who happened to be present witnessed the act. The man escaped at the time but was captured and placed under arrest a few days afterward. The injured woman, together with her baby, was taken to the County Hospital, where it was said that it would be several weeks before she could recover from her injuries.

The man was taken into Court and fined \$1.00 and costs and sentenced to serve three months in the House of Correction.

(Record No. 69; Case 626.)

A complaint was made of cruelty to a lot of chameleons that were being exhibited, chained to a board, and sold to passersby as "living ornaments." The man who had them was warned to stop selling them or face arrest. He decided to give up the chameleon business.

(Record 105; Case 20.)

A man was reported for beating his one-year-old child until his face was black and blue. Bruises, scratches and finger marks were plainly visible, when the humane officer made an examination. The mother stated that her husband had slapped the child because he had cried. She said her husband had struck her, also, on several occasions. When the husband, himself, was interviewed, he admitted having slapped the baby and said it had fallen against the stove. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The case was called before Judge Sabath in the Court of Domestic Relations in the night session. A fine of \$100.00 was imposed, fine to stand suspended while serving a six month's probation.

(Record 69; Case 362.)

A woman complained that her husband drank to excess and cruelly neglected and abused her and her three little children. Miss Grimsby, probation officer of Domestic Court, said the man was not doing as he had been ordered by the Court, and case needed attention of officer.

Officer Brayne of the Society learned that the woman had bought the house she lived in with money she had inherited; that her husband had lost his employment thru drink, after which his employer had very kindly sent her the remaining pay that was due him; and that when under the influence of liquor he was very violent and destructive.

He was arrested and taken into the Desplaines Street Court, charged with disorderly conduct. Judge Caverly fined him \$200.00 and costs (\$8.50) and sent him to the Bridewell.

(Record 69; Case 526.)

A night foreman for a big railroad company was reported for drinking and gambling and neglecting his wife and children.

Humane Officer Brayne found the family in destitute circumstances, with rent unpaid and several hundred dollars owing to grocers, saloon keepers and loan sharks. It was learned that practically all the charity organizations had helped this family at one time or another; and that the man was absolutely worthless and indifferent while the wife and children—three girls and two boys, eight, six, four, two and one year old—were worthy of assistance.

The officer reported the destitution to the County Agent and United Charities and swore to a complaint charging the man with contributing to the dependency of his children. Judge Sabath, of the Court of Domestic Relations found defendant guilty and placed him on probation for one year, and ordered him to pay all his wages over to his wife.

Some weeks later, defendant was again brought before Judge Sabath for failing to comply with the order of the court to stop drinking and support his family. He was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

(Record 60; Case 353.)

Dr. J. A. Bovett, veterinary surgeon, was instrumental in putting an end to the suffering of two broken down horses that had fallen victims to cruel drivers and horse-traders. The Doctor was called upon to treat one of these horses, and found it in such a shocking condition that he called in Dr. T. B. Crowe and Officers Nolan and Mariotti of the Society to examine it.

It was an old gray mare, and when located, was down in a stock car that was side tracked in the yards of the C., B. & Q. Ry. It had sores all over its body and was in a dying condition.

The owner, who was present, had purchased the horse from a farmer at the Horse Market at Mendota, Ills., the day before, for \$35.00, but he had no bill of sale for the mare nor receipt for the money paid, and indeed did not even know the farmer's name.

After the consultation of the veterinarians and the humane officers, Officer Mariotti shot the horse. Officer Nolan asked the Agent of the C., B. & Q. Co. to write their agent at Mendota full particulars of the case and see if he could ascertain the farmer's name, and the amount he received for the horse. The agent promised to do this and notify the Society as to the results.

Before leaving, the officers noticed another horse—a small sorrel weighing about 800 pounds, that had a fistula on one shoulder and a badly broken and bleeding hoof. The veterinarians examined it and pronounced it incurable. The owner was found and after learning from the doctors and humane officers of the suffering condition of the animal, gave his consent to have the horse put out of its misery, which was done by a well directed shot.

(Record 104; Case 836.)

The Bureau of Public Welfare reported a man for cruelly whipping a little boy, five years old. The boy's mother, who is divorced from her husband, claimed that she asked the man, a friend, to punish the boy for her because he was so unruly.

Officer Brayne went to the mother's home and found the man in question in the act of whipping the boy with a piece of lath. The child was screaming loudly, but upon examination by the officer no marks of violence were found on the child's body.

It had been reported to the officer that this man was living with the woman, and exercising cruel authority over the woman's three children. In

an interview, she told the officer that she had been granted a divorce from her husband (now living in Peoria), last January by Judge Walker, and had been given the custody of her children and \$5.00 per week alimony.

A previous complaint against this woman, made a long time before by friends of the divorced husband, claiming that the children were underfed and left alone, was looked up. The officer's report upon the investigation at that time showed that the woman had a good record and that he found no cause for complaint.

In the meantime, Miss Welch, officer of the Juvenile Court, received a letter from the father of the children asking that a thorough investigation be made in the case, as rumors had again reached him of the neglect of the children.

The Society had the children declared dependents and taken before Judge Pinckney in the Juvenile Court. The children's grandfather, a resident of Secord, Ills., was present at the hearing of the case and told the court that if the children could be paroled to him he would give them all a good home.

The Judge gave the children into the custody of the grandfather, who took them and the mother, back to his home at Secord, Ills., on the next train.

(Record 69; Case 565.)

A woman asked the 1st Precinct Police Station to detain a man who was driving a horse having a very sore back.

Humane Officer McDonough examined the animal and found it was suffering from a large running sore upon which the saddle of the harness was pressing. The driver, who was also the owner, was placed under arrest.

Judge Prindiville, in the Criminal Court, heard the evidence in the case, and fined the man \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$13.50.

(Record 104; Case 676.)

An anonymous complainant stated that for over a month he had noticed two small alligators confined in a small cage in a certain window on Adams St. and that the only water accessible to the creatures was in a small pan and looked very dirty and stagnant. He questioned the humanity of such treatment.

Fortunately, for every one concerned, the Society found upon investigation that things were not as bad as they seemed. The alligators, eight inches in length, including the tail, were kept in a wire netting box 24x24 inches, the floor of which was covered with white sand; they had fresh water every day in a pan 10x16 inches, and 1½ inches deep; and were now—after their winter's fast (a season of total abstinence always religiously observed by alligators)—enjoying a diet of angleworms and raw meat every other day. The owner of the alligators promised to give them every reasonable attention.

(Record 104; Case 675.)

#### PROOF OF GUILT

Stevens Point has the sideache from laughing at the hens of H. K. West, and their wanderings with labels hanging from guilty bills announcing that they had been robbing the garden of F. M. Sackett of newly planted seeds.

Sackett complained that his seeds were dug up faster than he could plant them. Unable to convince the owner of the fowls of the error of their ways, he politely stated he would "show him."

He scattered corn in his garden, but first ran a thread through each kernel, and on the far end he tied innocent appearing little cards.

Hanging from each chicken's beak when they went home, gaily fluttering in the breeze, were the evidences of guilt. No jury's verdict was ever more damning.

Here are a few of the inscriptions on the cards:

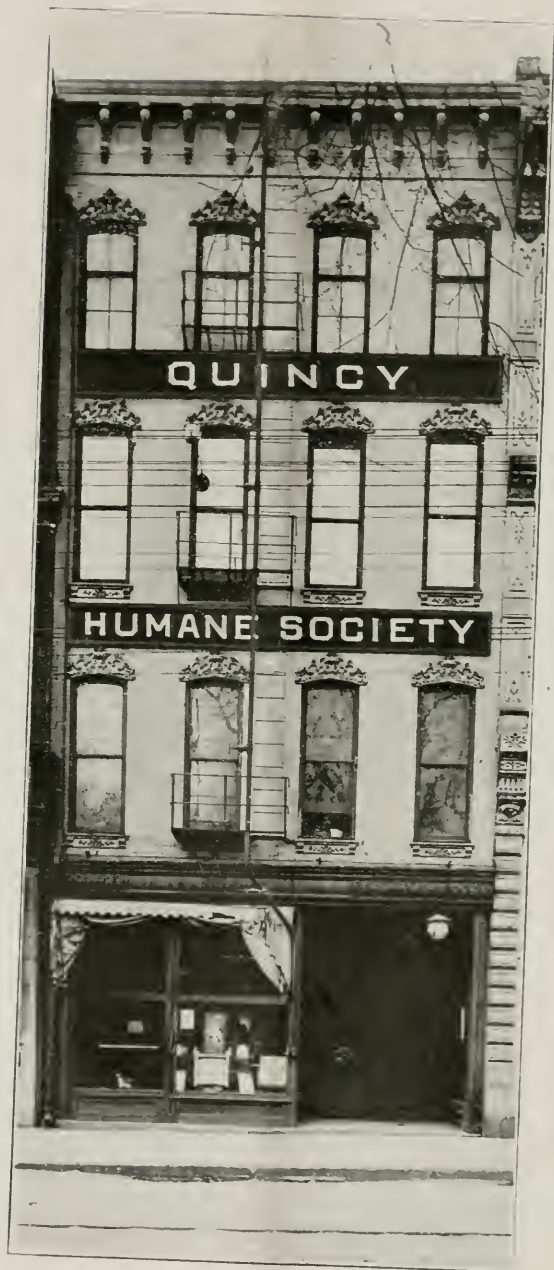
I have just been scratching in Mr. Sackett's yard.

I am a naughty chicken.

I have been tresspassing.

My owner don't feed me enough. I have to visit the neighbors.

Their owner met them at his gate and was convinced.



The Sixth Annual Illinois State Humane Convention will be held at Quincy, Ill., on Wednesday, June 9, 1915. The program provides for morning, afternoon and evening sessions devoted to papers, addresses and general discussion on various subjects relative to humane work.

All humane societies, special agents and individuals engaged or interested in the welfare of children and animals are cordially invited to attend.



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# HUMANE ADVOCATE

JUNE, 1915

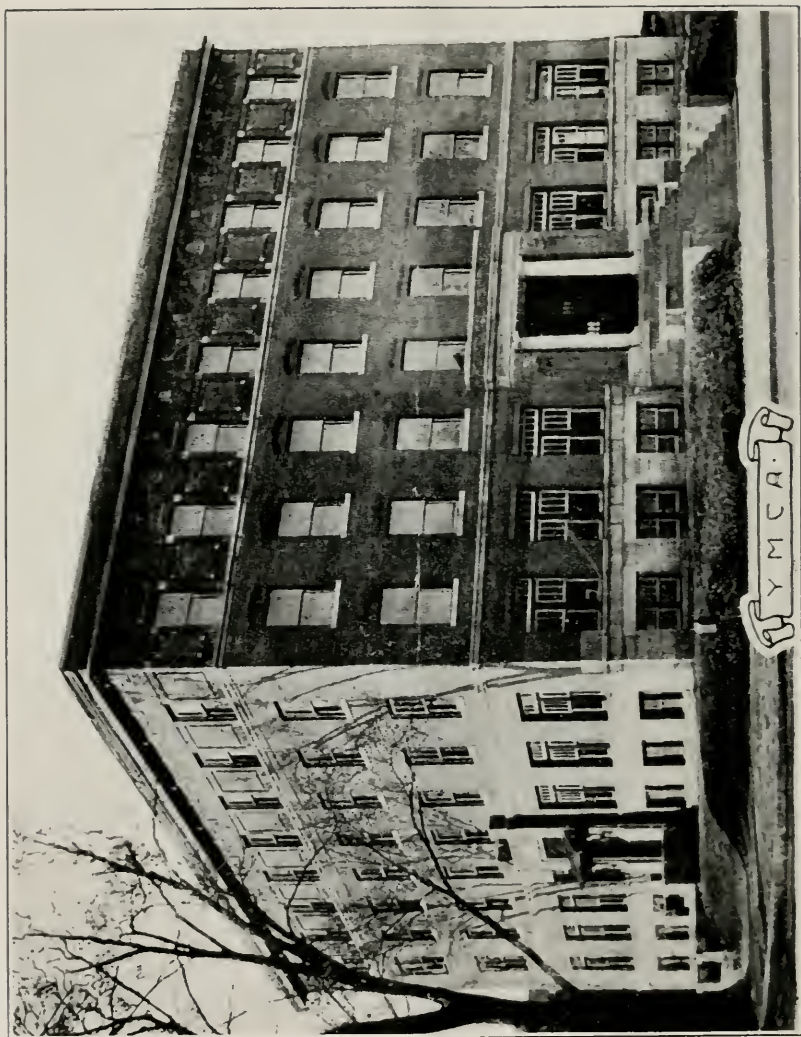
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JUL 7 - 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, QUINCY, ILLINOIS  
Meeting place of the recent State Humane Convention

JUL 7 - 1915

# Humane Advocate

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VOL. X

JUNE, 1915

No. 8

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF HUMANE SOCIETIES IN ILLINOIS

For several years past the associated humane societies in the State of Illinois have met in conference once a year in different cities of the State. This annual reunion has become a pleasant and profitable feature of humane work and the meetings have grown in point of interest and attendance from year to year. They are of social, educational and practical value. They serve to improve the methods and practices employed in the work, to standardize the operations of humane societies, generate interest and enthusiasm and to extend the acquaintance among the fellow workers in a way to combine their efforts and weld their work. Perhaps the main object of these reunions is to create and cultivate the "get together spirit." The workers intent on one special branch of humane work are apt to forget the general principle underlying all humanitarian effort and to neglect or remain in ignorance of other equally important things. Above all, these meetings correct inconsistencies and misapprehensions and show that all the various forms of humanitarian work are inspired by one common principle which underlies and interknits them all. The compound subject of human and animal rights is so broad a one that we need the combined effort of our workers to comprehend it, and their united strength

to build up a powerful protective force against cruelty in our State.

The sixth annual convention of Illinois humane societies in the interest of the prevention of cruelty to children and animals was held on Wednesday, June 9th, 1915, in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. The convention was divided into two sessions and was held in the beautiful new Young Men's Christian Association Building. Hon. Fred G. Wolfe, Captain H. S. Brown and Mr. George Miller of Quincy, received the visiting delegates.

### Morning Session 9:30 to 12:30

The meeting was formally opened by Hon. Fred G. Wolfe, Secretary and Attorney for the Quincy Humane Society, who acted as chairman of the morning session. Reverend R. H. Hartley, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation. Hon. Lyman McCarl, Judge of the County Court, made an excellent address of welcome, paying a high tribute to the work of humane societies.

The first business was the reading of letters and telegrams from various friends unable to attend, followed by the appointment of committees:

Registration: Mrs. Fred G. Wolfe and Miss Olive Hoxsey.

Publicity: Miss Ruth Ewing and Major J. J. Linton.

Resolutions: Mr. George A. H.

Scott, Mr. Rolland Wagner and Mrs. Belle Jones.

General Information: Mr. John L. Shortall, Mr. George Miller and Mrs. Jones. The first subject introduced was:

#### HOW THE AUTOMOBILE HAS AFFECTED HUMANE WORK.

BY MISS ROSE B. JOLLY, SECRETARY, McDONOUGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

This was an instructive and interesting talk founded on personal experience. In part, Miss Jolly said that motor power had been of benefit to the horse in two important ways—that motor trucks had relieved him of the burden of long and heavy hauls and the automobile had done away with the necessity for using him in the evenings and on Sunday for the family pleasure drives. Miss Jolly stated that four years ago there was but one automobile in McDonough County and that the assessor's books now show that there are 5,000. She said there were 25,000 people in the county and called attention to the fact that allowing an average seating capacity of five for the 5,000 autos there would be enough cars to carry the entire population at one time. She rejoiced that mechanical haulage had come to emancipate the horse.

#### DRINKING FOUNTAINS AS AN AID TO HUMANE WORK.

BY EDWARD P. MANN, PRESIDENT, ELGIN HUMANE SOCIETY.

In the absence of Mr. Mann, who was prevented from attending at the last minute, the subject of fountains was not formally presented, but the time set aside for it was utilized in general discussion of the subject which proved of lively interest and value. The erection and maintenance of public drinking fountains for people and animals is one of the most truly humane and useful branches of this work, and the importance of having watering places on our country

roads and city streets was attested by many of the delegates present. Mr. George Miller, a citizen of Quincy, who has been specially interested and active in establishing practical drinking fountains in his home city, told about the development of that branch of the work. He said the Quincy Humane Society had eighteen drinking fountains of various kinds distributed on the streets and in the public parks, most of which were heated by gas in the winter to keep them from freezing. He described a unique and practical fountain which the Society erected in the factory district of Quincy down on the river front near the City Work House, where the continual flow of water ministered to the needs of many people and animals. The fountain is made of solid concrete reinforced by steel bands where the tongues of wagons are apt to strike and is fed by beautiful clear spring water with a flow of five million gallons a year. It is designed to accommodate people, horses, cows, dogs and cats and all smaller animals. It is a Godsend to the neighborhood and a monument to the practical charity of the Humane Society.\*

Mr. John L. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Counsel, told of the active interest that Society had always taken in the erection of fountains and of its long and effective labor to supply the need and educate the public to do so. They stated that for many years The Illinois Humane Society supplied most all the public drinking water to be had on the streets of Chicago, and that at the present time it has over 50 fountains of its own design in operation, 10 of which are kept running all thru the winter at the expense of the Society despite the difficulty of keep-

\* NOTE: The delegates visited and drank from this fountain during the automobile sight-seeing ride.



ing them from freezing. Mr. Shortall told of the gradual awakening of the public to the need for a more abundant supply of drinking water for man and beast, and of the co-operation that state and city officials, business men, team owners and drivers and citizens were giving the movement. Mr. Scott described a simple and practical mechanical device used in the Chicago fountains which serves to keep the water in rotary motion and thus prevents any foreign substance from collecting in the bowl. He described two large iron bowl fountains enclosed in concrete, located on Market Street between Randolph and Madison where traffic is particularly heavy, both of which accommodate eight horses at a time. He told of keeping count of the horses that drank from the fountain

in front of the Society's Home Building in Chicago one warm day in mid-summer, and said the number was 1,011. This multiplied by 50 fountains for sixty days will give some idea of the sum total of relief afforded Chicago horses by the Humane Society.

Miss Ruth Ewing, Editor of the "Humane Advocate," followed this up by making a plea for the installation of fountains that combine beauty and utility, and told of the practical work that children could do in establishing drinking places. She described the organized work of twenty-five boys and girls in Highland Park, Ill., who decided to erect a drinking fountain for people and animals—how they interested the mayor and the city council, the police, the press and the public in their project, raised the



**PRACTICAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR PEOPLE AND ANIMALS**  
 Made of Solid Concrete and Fed With Spring Water  
 Erected by Quincy Humane Society in Factory District of That City

necessary money, purchased the fountain and had it installed at a cross-road where it was greatly needed. She suggested that children in other places do likewise.

#### HISTORY OF THE ROCK ISLAND HUMANE SOCIETY.

BY MRS. BELLE JONES, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, ROCK ISLAND HUMANE SOCIETY.

After the reading of her paper, which was a brief historical sketch, Mrs. Jones advocated the establishment of study classes incorporating the history of the cause and the practical features of the present day work, calculated to interest the general public.

Mrs. Jones' suggestion met with unanimous approval and called forth some interesting discussion in which Reverend Lyman Greenman, of Quincy, and Mr. Shortall took part. This led to some discussion of ways and means of increasing the membership of humane societies. Mrs. George M. Elliott, Secretary of the Rock Island Society, described the card system which they used.

#### PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS OF HUMANE LAWS.

BY MR. ROLLAND M. WAGNER, ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY, QUINCY, ILL.

This was an extemporaneous address of which we regret there is no synopsis nor report. It led to much interesting discussion about the need for establishing receiving homes in every county where delinquent or neglected children may be cared for during the temporary unfitness or inability of their parents to have their custody. State's Attorney Wolfe opened this discussion, in which Messrs. Scott and Shortall, Captain Brown, Miss Ewing and Rev. Greenman participated. Mr. Greenman has had extensive experience in settlement work and presented an interesting viewpoint.

Adjournment of session.

#### Afternoon Session 1:30 to 4:50

Mr. John L. Shortall presided as chairman during this session.

Mrs. Fesler was not present, owing to her temporary residence in California, which was much regretted. She is an ardent worker for the cause in Ogle County. Her paper was as follows:

#### HUMANE EDUCATION IN THE HOME.

BY MRS. JAMES C. FESLER, ROCHELLE, ILL.

Public education is not sufficient; it should begin in the home. Start with the beginning of the child's life. Impressions for good or evil come into its understanding, just as surely, among the things it sees and hears, in addition to the tendencies it may have inherited from its parents. The harsh tones of mother's voice, the threatening aspect of father's face, tend toward cruelty in turn in the child's mind. By this, it is not meant to censure or do away with the proper firmness in the training of the child.

Children's pets are not treated with kindness, as the child gets out of the mother's arms, and gets around for himself. Cats are mistreated, and parents laugh. Dogs are abused, birds are shot at with little guns, rabbits are chased, "just for fun." All this before the child is six, or enters the care of the public school. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined" is a true old adage. And the teacher is expected to instill into the mind of the six-year-old every good thing, regardless of what has gone before. Some educators have even said, "Give me the first two years, and we will risk the future."

Allowing the influence of the school to be right, there are all the influences of the home of whatever sort, and of the street and companions between school hours. When the child does get the proper training in the school, it is annulled by all these in a great measure,—“Original sin” and “freedom of will”—both John Calvin and John Wesley seem to be right.

Yet there is in every human being, regardless of the circumstances of birth or environment, a spark of the divine fire of humanity; if touched aright, it flashes forth at the most unexpected times and places. I cite some instances of this: Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt on the Lusitania, giving his life belt from his own body to an old woman passing by him on the deck, and going down with the vessel before he could get another, is another instance of remarkable humane

qualities, as was the action of Sir Philip Sidney, fatally wounded under the walls of Zupthen, giving the cup of water to a soldier dying near him, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine." Maudie Ballington Booth has done as much as any one person to improve conditions, and through her comforting words and actions, thousands of discouraged victims of ignorance and crime have been led to a better resolution of living. Clara Barton of the Red Cross and Florence Nightingale stand high on the world ladder of fame, due to the kind and loving care they gave to sick and wounded soldiers.

The natural love of woman for the less intelligent part of mankind was displayed during the Civil War by Harriet B. Stowe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is recognized as a hastening cause of the war. She presented a most faithful picture of the suffering of the negroes. Women have always been considered the more gentle sex. Almost all the first great humane questions that have come up in history have been first agitated by the women, but humane conditions of this country, especially in the home, have been neglected.

There is a question as to what humane means. Some will say kindness to dumb animals and helpless creatures, but it means a great deal more than this. It means the treatment of people, young and old, who through circumstances are quite as helpless as animals. It means the treatment of children in the home, of children too young to be working in factories forced to earn their own living. Humane education is the science of self-control, obedience to Nature's laws, and love for all living creatures.

Judge Lindsay of Denver says woman's vote has and will do more for "the protection of the home and children than any organization." To the woman's lot falls the care of the children in the house. It is, therefore, but natural that she should feel more deeply and resent more quickly any unkindness to children or animals and to see more quickly ways and means of improving conditions for their relief and comfort. The mother love for the young and helpless is one of the most beautiful of human traits, and we have reason to believe that the women of our land will make a creditable showing on humane conditions in the future, for more and more people are coming to realize the need of humane education in the home.

In order to teach kindness, you must first fill the child mind to overflowing with a practical knowledge about the habits of birds and animals, the care and treatment, their value to us as friends and helpers, and such other data as will help to develop the

ideas of humane treatment, kindness, thoughtfulness, sympathy, compassion on the weak and helpless.

This is the century of the child. The solution of the problem of childhood is an important work of the world today, out of which will gradually evolve a progress on a sure and lasting basis. If parents are wise, it is then they surround their children with the greatest care. The mother's duty does not end with the care of her children while they are actually with her in the home. Her loving care and protection follow them out into the greater world.

Government takes them from her and puts them into schools, and later some into factories. These conditions should be such as will help the children instead of ruin them. In this age of commercialism and industrialism, as never before in the world's history, government needs the mother's point of view. The greatest business of life is the making of a home, the begetting, maintaining and rearing of children. Since the dawn of history, the fundamental unit of society has been the family. "By means of the family," as Mr. Carsten has said, "the child should obtain the physical care and the moral and religious training, and nature will make it grow into a useful man or woman."

More and more, leaders of thought are pointing out that until parents cease inculcating the military spirit into their children's thoughts by gifts of toy pistols and soldiers' suits for playthings, there can be little hope of international disarmament. To talk of the blessings of peace and then give the child stories that canonize military leaders; to tell the child that peace is the world's most natural condition, and then make him a Christmas present of a soldier's uniform with bayonet equipped gun; to warn the child of the crime of homicide, and then place in his hand a pistol that shoots real cartridges, is the sort of logic that would puzzle even a mature mind, and this is our line of procedure.

Mrs. Greier, of Peoria, was another well-known humanitarian of the State who was missed at the meeting. Her paper was read:

#### THE OLD HORSE QUESTION

BY MRS. T. A. GREIER, SECRETARY, PEORIA HUMANE SOCIETY.

Humane people are frequently at a loss to know how to rid the streets of old, worn-out horses, not sick or diseased. Not so miserable as to be condemned and confiscated by the Humane Officer and yet too thin and old and weak to be used. If a man is taken



into court for driving or overworking an ancient animal, the jury will usually decide that the horse "isn't so bad after all," and when the owner affirms that his steed is all that stands between his little ones and starvation, the case is dismissed with an injunction to the owner to "feed him up and don't let it happen again." So the poor beast continues on his winding way to the boneyard. This has happened so often in Peoria—the jury always siding with the poor man—that no case is taken into court unless necessary.

Since we have owned an animal ambulance in Peoria we have charged for its use, two dollars for a trip of three miles or less and three for a trip into the country. This income is more than sufficient to keep the ambulance in repair and there are repairs to be made—with the surplus we buy old horses. Three, four or five dollars will usually induce the ragman or ash hauler to part with his pet and the veterinarian who acts for the Society puts a bullet through the brain and the carcass is hauled off. Of course if an animal can be condemned by a veterinarian or the Humane Officer, we are saved the expense of the purchase, but we would rather buy a poor man's horse than take it from him. We do not allow it to become generally known that we buy old horses. If we did some men would make a business of starving old animals, working them on nothing to eat as long as they could be used, and then bring them to us to be bought and disposed of.

It is a difficult matter to open the pockets of the public and extract therefrom the wherewithal for the purchase of worn-out horses. For one thing the dear public is quite convinced that there are no more horses used, everything now is motor drawn. Grocerymen, thanks be! are all coming to the motor delivery wagon—exit the long suffering grocery-horse, but the horse is still a long way from becoming extinct. Then again, if a person is asked for a contribution to the old horse problem he often says, "Why are not all the old horses condemned by the Humane Officer." Useful scape goat! he never sees an old horse unless it is paraded slowly before his eyes and back again, also his pity for the suffering is confined sometimes to the owner, who cannot afford to purchase a 1200-lb. three-year-old. So we are thankful that the animal ambulance is able to aid the cause in more ways than one. Just how the problem is handled in larger places, we do not know, but this is the best that can be done in Peoria.

## CO-OPERATION

BY MISS RUTH EWING, EDITOR, "HUMANE ADVOCATE," CHICAGO, ILL.

The work of humanitarians, like that of any other organized movement, has been accomplished through co-operation. All that has been gained is due to the co-work of the co-workers, and all that is needed to increase the scope and quantity of the work is more co-operation.

Success in establishing a strong humane organization is practically assured if a consistent and persistent policy is pursued that will establish the following things:

1st. Keep all activities and practices in strict accordance with the law in view of the fact that a humane society is no more powerful than the law; and conduct the entire work in a spirit of common justice and fair play, without fear or favor, and with consideration for all.

2nd. Confine its efforts to the specific work—the prevention of cruelty—for which the society was created to do, hewing to the line of its particular endeavor without dissipating time, energy and money in other branches of charity work that would only duplicate the work of other organizations and take from the efficiency of its own.

3rd. Prosecute to the full extent of the law anyone guilty of cruelty which causes unjustifiable pain and suffering to either people or animals, being sure that the evidence is sufficient to substantiate the charge. Guard against unjust arrests and prosecutions and unequalled for interference with a person's legitimate business. Such a victim has recourse to the law for protection against the mistaken accusations of ignorant and meddlesome humane agents.

4th. Have an unswerving conscience in having all testimony of humane officers and witnesses absolutely accurate and reliable, free from exaggeration and over zealotness, so that it will be unquestioningly regarded as trustworthy by the courts.

5th. Aim to make the real work of the society preventive rather than punitive, and apply humane education as the fundamental corrective. Go back of the violation of state laws and city ordinances to the violation of all the laws of nature, decency and humanity. This violation comes from ignorance. Ignorance is the primal cause of cruelty. Cure ignorance with education.

6th. Cultivate and deserve the friendship and co-operation of the courts, state and city officials, police and press. Give good service and make full acknowledgment of assistance received.

7th. Radiate a friendly spirit to the general public indicative of the interest in all



humanity; and this will reflect the public interest in the work.

8th. Do good, legitimate publicity work whenever and wherever opportunity presents. Make truthful statements of fact regarding the aim and object of the society and the results of its operations both in and out of court, avoiding as much as possible the personal exploitation of those engaged in the work.

9th. Have interested, capable, paid employees, an energetic, aggressive manager, a humane and progressive president and an active board of directors to conduct the work. In small organizations, the same kind of vital energy and efficiency can be demonstrated, in less degree, with a smaller force. See that the work of supervising and financing a society as well as the duties of inspection and correction shall not fall upon one or two devoted enthusiasts, but be divided among several workers. Earnest effort to find interested and desirable helpers will always discover them, and the same sincere effort will procure the needed money.

10th. Employ and regularly conduct a system of soliciting memberships and contributions, which will solve the problem of indifferent financial support.

11th. Engage all officers with reference to their fitness for such work—keen intelligence, humane instinct, good judgment and courage to act—and treat them with respect, courtesy and confidence and appreciation of their service. Any one unworthy of such treatment should be dismissed.

Guard against taking in any fanatics or cranks as members of the organization, whose inability to grasp the legal requirements in enforcing laws, poor judgment, excitability, unreasonableness, misdirected energy and unprincipled methods of thought and conduct might disqualify them for any active service in such work. Such people are a menace to the cause and do more harm than good.

12th. Conduct the work properly and regularly, working along the line of impersonal truth and justice, and it is bound to win respect and support.

In 1874 the officers of the American S. P. C. A. were asked to take charge of a case of flagrant cruelty involving a child. This little girl, Mary Ellen,—now famous in humane history—had been shamefully beaten and tormented by her stepmother. Upon investigation it was discovered that

there was no specific statute in New York covering her case; nevertheless, the case was successfully prosecuted under a provision of law punishing cruelty to animals.

This investigation suggested the desirability, indeed the necessity, of an organization that could do for children what the American Society was doing for animals. Mr. Bergh, Elbridge T. Gerry, John D. Wright and E. Fellows Jenkins took the initiative in creating sentiment in favor of such a movement and as a result the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was formed. Here again we have a striking example of the value of co-operation, throwing the sympathetic interest and practical help rendered by the officers of one organization in the work of establishing another. "As one flame lights another nor grows less, so kindness enkindleth kindness."

\* \* \* \* \*

The "pull together" method is beautifully typified by the friendly co-operation shown between earth, air, sun, water and seed. Each, in its turn performs its own function in the work of development and growth is the practical result. The little seed, of itself, can do nothing, neither can the earth do anything of or by itself; likewise the air and water apart from the other elements are powerless to produce results; but the possibilities within the seed when properly encouraged by the earth under it and the elements above and around it, cause it to grow into a practical product. This is an object lesson to humane workers. Each one of us is in a position (no matter what it may be) to encourage and help along the growth of the humane movement.

The closer our humane societies are drawn together, and the better the workers know each other, the better they understand each other and seek to assist each other through intercommunication in the work, the greater and stronger and farther reaching will be the work. Co-operation should be preached in every tongue.

Mrs. Angie Rand Schweppe, President of the Alton Humane Society, and one of our progressive and energetic workers in Illinois, was in California and therefore unable to attend the meeting. She sent an interesting paper on "Vivisection" or "The Open Door," which was read and afterward sent to an Anti-Vivisection magazine for publication.

### APATHY IN HUMANE WORK

BY MRS. THEODORA ESHBAUGH, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

I think the reason for this apathy lies just in the fact that in this age of hurry and specialization, it is absolutely necessary in this as in all other charities to have paid officers who devote their whole time to the work of the society. We didn't have the money and though Evanston is a rich city we couldn't get it. Most people seemed to feel, if they thought anything about it at all, that with two societies in Chicago, we did not need another so near and they contented themselves with contributing either to the Illinois Humane or the Anti-cruelty, or both.

On the other hand, Evanston is full of humanely inclined individuals who do a great deal of good humane work; our police force is in sympathy with the work, too, and so is the fire department, while our two local papers are always glad and willing to help us out by any publicity we care for. But the society as such is practically dead, owing, as I said before, to the need of special officers and the lack of funds to provide them.

### NEEDED LEGISLATION WITH REFERENCE TO CRUELTY

BY GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, SECRETARY AND ATTORNEY, THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

This was merely a review of pending legislation in different states. The matter will appear subsequently.

Prof. F. L. Kelly, President of the Hannibal, Mo., Humane Society, Mr. G. A. Glasscoff of Keokuk, and Mrs. Wellman, President of the Society at La Grange, Mo., all made interesting verbal reports of the work being done in their home towns. Unfortunately these reports were not reduced to writing and cannot be published here.

Following this it was decided to create a legislative committee of five members from as many different cities in the State, to work in the interest of needed legislation for the further protection of children and animals, said members to be appointed by Mr. Wolfe.

During the afternoon session Mr. H. P. Walton, the venerable and honored President of the Quincy Society for nineteen consecutive years,

came into the meeting and greeted the delegates. Mr. Walton is 83 years old and his whole life has shown him to be a true humanitarian. Altho he has retired from business and from active service in the Society he is as interested as ever in the development of the work.

He was accompanied by Mr. John Fowley, Humane Officer for the Quincy Society, who enjoys the reputation of being a most competent and faithful officer. He is now serving his thirteenth year and is generally regarded as one of the real assets of the Quincy Society.

### Adjournment of session.

At five o'clock the delegates were taken for an automobile ride that afforded them a comprehensive view of the city and its beautiful system of parks.

Quincy has long been known as the Gem City and it is in truth a gem of a place. Situated high on the bluffs on the east bank of the Mississippi River, it possesses one of the best of natural harbors and commands a magnificent view. A wealth of fine trees and an abundance of flowers make it a bower of beauty and a garden of loveliness in the summer time.

Besides having all the equipment of the average city of 40,000 inhabitants, many industrial establishments, good newspapers, a \$50,000 library, seven banks, forty-five churches, an armory and Masonic Temple, several theatres and splendid public school buildings, hotels, et cetera—it is particularly noted for the following things: the largest stove manufacturing works, government works, cereal food mill, show case manufactory, best water works, the largest river power dam and most extensive business college in America. There are eleven parks, connected by boulevards, comprising over 300 acres of land of great natural beauty admirably landscaped. The late Mr. E. J. Parker,

one of Quincy's foremost citizens and benefactors, was instrumental in making the park system what it is. The parks are practically a memorial to the work and worth of this fine man, and Mrs. Parker, now president of the Park Board in his place, is carrying out his plans for further development of these garden spots in the same able and public-spirited way. Among the things of special interest to the visitors were the various fountains belonging to the Humane Society, the State Soldiers and Sailors Home comprising 60 buildings, housing over 2,000 veterans and their wives, the prehistoric mounds in Indian Mound Park, the Quincy Historical Building, the statue of General Clark, the Court House, the Country Club and last but

most impressive of all, the panoramic view at sundown from the famous Sunset Hill. Seen from that magic spot, the sun—like the flame of King Solomon's opal—is reflected up and down the majestic Mississippi, and as it quietly slips beneath the tinted waters, illumines the emerald banks on either side with a light that is transcendent in its beauty.

That evening a banquet was tendered the visiting delegates by the Quincy Humane Society. It was given at the Newcomb Hotel and seventy guests were served. Judge Lyman McCarl, for many years Secretary and Counsel for the local Society, was official host on this occasion. Later in the evening, the company gathered in the parlors of the



HOMAN'S FALLS

A Glimpse of Natural Scenery in one of Quincy's Beautiful Parks



hotel where an informal meeting was held at which two more papers were read.

### THE DIFFICULTIES OF STARTING AND FINANCING HUMANE SOCIETIES

BY MISS JULIET G. SAGER, SECRETARY, BOONE  
COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

As secretary of the Boone County Humane Society, I have been asked to tell something of the difficulties that beset a new society. My experience is limited, being confined strictly to our own local venture, but it seems to me that the first and greatest difficulty is to find somebody who will assume the responsibility of taking the first step toward organization.

In every community there are at least a few people who want to prevent cruelty and mitigate suffering, and once such a movement is started, they will come forward with their support. And when "two or three are gathered together," unselfishly determined to accomplish something, there is no saying how greatly their efforts may prosper.

Take our society, for instance. Probably none was ever much weaker in the beginning. We did not know who were our friends and who were not; we had no idea what our work ought to be or how to do it, and we were practically penniless. But we had faith and enthusiasm and a mighty resolve to keep going somehow, and we have prospered beyond our utmost hopes. We have an agent who gives all his time to the work, receiving a salary of \$1,200 a year, inclusive of his pay as truant and probation officer—appointments which the influence of the society secured for him. We have generous supporters and scores of friends, and as an organization we have standing and the respect of the county. All from such a small, weak, ignorant beginning!

There is really only one definite suggestion I can make to other struggling societies, but that is a valuable one—keep closely in touch with the Illinois State Society. To its encouragement, practical knowledge, and legal advice, we owe much of our success. Even the incorporation of its name into ours has helped us by its prestige and suggestion of authority.

But like human beings, societies, no matter how firmly established, encounter difficulties until they are peacefully dead. Here are some of ours:

First. The seeming hopelessness of interesting the churches in our work. Except for the Roman Catholic priest, no clergyman in town belongs to our society. Several

years ago, every one was called upon, furnished with literature, and asked to deliver a mercy sermon, with the idea of making it an annual observance. With one or two exceptions, all seemed to acquiesce. But nothing came of it, nor of a later attempt to introduce discussion of the matter at the regular "ministers' meeting." The Episcopal clergyman, however, frequently speaks on such topics, though he was not here when the others were approached.

Second. The indifference of the teachers in the public schools. Two years ago, the school board was reminded of the law requiring humane instruction and the teachers were formally addressed by officers of the society. The superintendent—now replaced—said publicly that he knew about the law, thought it unnecessary, and had purposely disregarded it. His idea—and the teachers'—seemed to be that enough such instruction was given incidentally, and that it was foolish and impertinent to expect more from them. The law was explained and re-explained to all concerned, but so far as I know things have gone on just as before.

Third. The always burning question of how to raise money. Much is given voluntarily and regularly, without solicitation, but unquestionably much more could be raised if some way could be devised to approach other people not so direct and free-handed in their methods. Unfortunately nobody in the society is willing to go out and ask contributions in person. We mail a considerable number of printed pledges, and more are returned filled in and signed than we deserve, but a personal appeal would greatly increase our funds. We have considered hiring somebody to go out and solicit, but there are very obvious objections to that.

Do other societies have the same difficulties? And if so, how do they deal with them?

### WHAT TO DO WITH THE WIFE- BEATER, DESERTER AND DRUNKARD

BY MR. O. W. ODELL, SPECIAL AGENT, CHICAGO  
HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

At a gathering of wayfarers and unfortunates in the Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, one Monday evening, three hundred men participated in an essay-writing contest, giving in one hundred words their reasons for their present condition. Only a small percentage laid all the blame on society. Scores acknowledged their own faults and weaknesses.

One typical essay gave the following five causes:

1. Unrestricted immigration. This



brings so many foreigners to this country that there are not jobs enough to go around.

2. Incompetency, both from birth and from bad habits. Employers take only the best men; we are not the best; so they do not take us until they are obliged to.

3. Selfishness of employers. They ask their employes to work too many hours, thus shutting out other men from possible jobs.

4. The drink habit. Employers wish men upon whom they can depend, they cannot depend upon a drinking man.

5. Drifting away from religion.

In our work we come in contact with the wife-beater, deserter and drunkard. The habitual drunkard is one of the hardest and worst problems we have to deal with. When kindly dealt with, they will make any promises you may ask, only to break them, and return to their old habits. Even when haling the drunkard into court and assessing a fine against him, does not seem to correct the evil, although it has proven a benefit in a few cases. Then, if he is fined, as a rule he cannot pay and is jailed to serve it out in idleness, with no benefit to either himself or his family. While in jail he consumes but does not produce, and is a burden to the taxpayer, and his family to the charities.

Therefore, we believe he ought to be placed in an institution, or otherwise to work with pay, his keep taken out of his wages and the balance given to support his family. He to remain in the place provided for him until apparently safe to release him on parole. And, if he does not make good, return him there until he would. This may seem inhumane to some, a deprivation of individual liberty, but is nothing, comparatively, to the sufferings of his family.

As to the deserter, we have found two kinds, the real and the sham. The sham deserter will leave his family, go to some other place or state to work. The wife immediately applying to the charities for help, at the same time knowing where her husband is and what he is doing. This is one way to get rich quick, as it has been said by them, "do the taxpayer all you can." We believe that some provision ought to be made whereby the deserter could be brought back, if located, and be given the same treatment suggested for the drunkard. If this were done, we believe it would have a tendency to keep many away from forming the habit and would undoubtedly correct some habitual ones, without court or confinement.

Then, too, there is the other side of the question. Take the ex-convict. We understand he receives ten dollars and a suit of clothes when he leaves prison. If he is fortunate to secure work immediately upon

leaving the prison he is probably on safe ground. But usually he is unfortunate, not able to get work, his ten dollars are soon spent. Naturally then he seeks his old companions. All this while the police have been watching him carefully—as if waiting for him to fall. Have known cases to come under my notice where corrupt officers have demanded ten dollars per month police protection from the ex-convict. When unable to pay, some petty charge has been "framed up" against him, and he again is brought into court. It is then a very easy matter to send him back again to prison.

Much could be done for the ex-convict in giving him the helping hand—a means so he could help himself, some employment whereby he could live honestly. But even greater than this, be to him a true friend, to stand by to help and encourage him. Herein do we fail the most often. There ought to be some way to encourage rather than discourage him.

The condition of these people may be due largely to their own faults and weaknesses, but we who are strong must bear the infirmities of the weak. Then, for their sakes and their children who are made helpless by them, something must be done, and done quickly.

What are you willing to do?

This paper called forth comment from Judge McCarl and Mr. Wolfe, both of whom cited some interesting cases in their own experience.

#### HUMANE DISPOSITION OF SUPERFLUOUS DOGS.

BY MRS. M. H. LALOR, SECRETARY CHICAGO HEIGHTS BRANCH SOCIETY.

How to dispose of the superfluous dogs of Chicago Heights in a safe and humane manner has been a problem which the local humane society has been trying to solve for the past two years, but it is unsolved.

As is frequently the case in communities largely composed of foreigners, pets are numerous, and families scarcely able to procure the necessities of life keep one or more dogs that are usually half fed and poorly sheltered and often cruelly treated.

The animals run about the streets unmolested until about the middle of June, when muzzles are supposed to be put on them. Then the dog-catcher begins his rounds and all unlicensed dogs and presumably unmuzzled ones are gathered in. This continues until the middle of September, when the surviving dogs are given their freedom.

The dogs picked up are prodded with

sharp sticks and thus forced to enter an enclosure called the Pound. Some years ago this was a shed on a prominent street, from which the distressing howls of the imprisoned dogs could be heard by all the people living in the neighborhood. Through the efforts of the Woman's Club this place was abandoned and a new pound established on the outskirts of the city—a pen enclosed with wire.

Shooting has been the method used in both these places for the disposition of the dogs. This is done by the police, who fire through the holes in the wire netting, oftentimes, being poor marksmen, they are obliged to fire several shots before killing the animal. In the meantime, all the other dogs in the pen are suffering in terror over their own approaching fate. This method is at last becoming abhorrent to all who have a hand in administering it and the use of gas is now being seriously considered as a substitute, although some of the members of the Humane Society have heard that this, also, has proven unsatisfactory in some of the places where tried.

We have been in correspondence with the Animal Rescue League of Boston, and they recommend an automatic electric cage for the humane, safe and economical destruction of animals. The dog is led into the cage and the door closed, after which an electric current passes through the animal. The dog's appearance after death shows that he has been dispatched without fear or pain. We have not yet been able to learn the relative cost of the two methods, but the original cost of the electric cage is \$250.00. As this subject is of practical interest to all humane societies, a general discussion of the matter might be beneficial to all.

#### REPORTS.

Mr. J. L. Smith, special humane agent for Fulton County, Canton, Illinois, sent in a report which gives evidence of his practical activity in that locality. Although appointed only three months ago, he has already made his protective influence felt. Among the cases he has handled we cite the following:

A mine operator arrested for cruelty to a horse unfit for work. Operator fined \$10.00 and costs.

Several boys severely reprimanded and placed under parole for saturating a dog with turpentine with the intention of setting it on fire.

An old, blind horse suffering malnutrition humanely destroyed.

Four men ordered to remove their horses from the wagons they were driving and

lay them off from work until fit for service.

Warnings issued by the Humane Society to merchants whose delivery wagon drivers had been reported for inhumane treatment of their teams. Warnings treated with respect and conditions immediately improved as result.

Mr. O. W. Udell, special humane officer, Chicago Heights, Ill., sent the following excellent report of work covering the period from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915:

Children benefited in various ways.....	1,193
Families in which father or mother (or both) drank.....	53
Children involved in these families relieved .....	379
Cases in Juvenile Court.....	24
Cases pending hearing.....	4
Horses humanely destroyed.....	7
Horses laid off from work.....	16
Cases investigated .....	83
Cows relieved.....	22
Cows humanely destroyed.....	2
Dogs humanely destroyed.....	4

#### RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That Humane Societies in the State of Illinois be encouraged to make a special effort to have drinking fountains for animals as well as humans erected wherever needed and see to it that the fountains when erected are kept clean and sanitary and the water therein not allowed to stagnate.

Resolved, That Humane Societies in Illinois encourage the organization of Humane Study Clubs for the purpose of studying the history and literature connected with humane work.

Resolved, That the Arrangement and Entertainment Committee having in charge the Sixth Convention of Humane Societies held under the auspices of the Quiney Humane Society be thanked for the hospitable entertainment afforded the delegates and members present, as well as for the delightful ride around the beautiful city of Quiney.

Resolved, That legislation to relieve the old worn-out work horse from unnecessary suffering and pain be enacted in Illinois.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members and delegates present be given to the newspapers and press of Quiney for the many favorable notices of the convention published from time to time.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given by the members and delegates of this convention to the clergy of Quiney for notices of this meeting given by them in their pulpits Sunday morning.

Resolved, That a Committee on Legisla-

tion be appointed by the Hon. Fred G. Wolfe, Chairman, to consist of representatives from different sections of the state and for the purpose of procuring legislation that may be necessary to prevent cruelty to children and animals.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following Committee on Legislation was appointed:

HON. FRED G. WOLFE, Quincy, Ill.  
MR. ROLLAND M. WAGNER, Quincy, Ill.  
MR. JOHN L. SHORTALL, Chicago, Ill.  
MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Chicago, Ill.  
MR. HENRY WATERMAN, Geneseo, Ill.  
MR. M. EASTERDAY, Cairo, Ill.

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#### REGISTERED

ROSE B. JOLLY, Macomb, Ill.  
MRS. GEORGE M. ELLIOTT, Rock Island, Ill.  
J. WIDDICORDE, E. St. Louis.  
GEORGE F. MILLER, Quincy, Ill.  
MRS. LUCIA A. SWEET, Quincy, Ill.  
MRS. JAMES WOODRUFF, Quincy, Ill.  
DR. REUBEN WOODS, Quincy, Ill.  
JOHN L. SHORTALL, Chicago, Ill.  
J. W. BROWN, Quincy, Ill.  
G. W. MILLER, Chicago, Ill.  
V. STOLLBERG, Marblehead, Ill.  
H. S. BROWN, Quincy, Ill.  
MRS. BELLE JONES, Rock Island, Ill.  
LYMAN M. GREEMAN, Quincy, Ill.  
JOHN FOWLEY, Quincy, Ill.  
JUDGE LYMAN MCCARL, Quincy, Ill.  
OLIVE HONSEY, Quincy, Ill.  
MRS. FRED WOLFE, Quincy, Ill.  
REUBEN H. HARTLEY, Quincy, Ill.  
C. A. HUBLER, Fowler, Ill.  
E. R. CHATTEN, Quincy, Ill.  
DAVID A. GLASCOFF, Keokuk, Ia.  
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#### NOTES.

The Illinois Humane Society sent Mr. George W. Miller, one of its humane officers, to attend the convention.

Mr. Shortall and Mr. Scott motored to Quincy, traveling over a large section of Illinois, going and returning. While in Quincy they also attended the convention of Illinois County Judges on June 10th at the invitation of Judge Lyman McCarl: the meeting of the Institute of Criminology: and that of the Illinois Bar Association on June 11th. The afternoon session of the Bar Association meeting was held on board the packet boat Keokuk during a trip on the Mississippi, the main feature of the program being an eloquent tribute to the great State of Illinois by the Hon. George T. Buckingham.

# THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1915-1916

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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JUL 23 1915

# HUMANE ADVOCATE

JULY, 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



Photograph from Mrs. E. R. Timberlake

WHAT THE SPORTSMAN WITH THE KODAK-GUN BROUGHT DOWN  
"The deer that he 'shot ' never dreamed of his aim."

JUL 26 1915

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. X

JULY, 1915

No. 9

## TWO KINDS OF SPORT

" 'Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman said,  
 "The world looks so happy let's each take a gun,  
 Go out and kill something for pastime and fun,  
 And proudest be he who counts the most dead."  
 They blotted out lives that were happy and good,  
 Blinded eyes and broke wings that delighted to soar,  
 They killed for mere pleasure, and crippled and tore  
 Regardless of aught but the hunger for blood.

Did they dream that night as they sank to their rest  
 How poor little Broken-Leg out in the field  
 All nurseless and doctorless, fever possessed,  
 Felt all of the torture that battlegrounds yield?  
 "Only a bird," yet his slayer would groan  
 If only one-half of that pain were his own.

" 'Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman cried,  
 Who carried a kodak instead of a gun,  
 "The world looks so happy, so golden the sun  
 I'll slip to the woods where the wild things hide."  
 The deer that he "shot" never dreamed of his aim,  
 The bird that he "caught" went on with her song,  
 Peace followed his footsteps, not slaughter and wrong—  
 Yet rich were his "trophies" and varied his "game."

Then homeward returning by mercy possessed  
 He crushed not the snail that his steps overtook  
 He paused to replace a young bird in its nest,  
 Or rescue an insect afloat in the brook.  
 His joys were joy-giving, not wounds to appall,  
 For he wore the "Crown Jewel of Kindness to All."

They met on the Sabbath, these lives so apart,  
 When the minister prayed for Christ's coming again;  
 In mercy and kindness both answered "amen,"  
 The one with the lips and the other the heart.  
 Which prayer won the blessing, which sank to the dust,  
 The one that went up with the song of a bird,  
 Or the one that was drowned by the voices that poured  
 From the wounds of the weak to the ear of the Just?

Whoever restores a young bird to the limb,  
 Or gladdens the lives of dumb creatures in need,  
 Is one of Christ's helpers whatever his creed,  
 Clasp hands with "the angel that comforted Him."  
 Whoever finds pleasure in adding one hurt  
 To an innocent life, be it insect or dove,  
 Is somehow in concert with those who found sport  
 In nailing the hands of the World's Greatest Love.  
 O how dare we ask a just God to bestow  
 The mercy we grant not to creatures below!

—Calla L. Harcourt.

NOTE: Miss Calla L. Harcourt, an ardent and able worker in the humane cause, died July 29th, 1914. She was instrumental in accomplishing legislative measures in the interest of people and animals and was the author of many articles and poems of humane educational value. A volume of her poems, edited by Mr. J. M. Greene of Dorchester, Mass., has just been published by Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Harcourt in memory of their daughter.

## CASES IN COURT

A few of the recent prosecutions conducted by the Society

Perhaps the only thing worse than a wife beater is the person who beats a child. To strike or torture an innocent, defenseless little child would seem the lowest degree of brutality to which a man can sink. Yet such cases are not infrequent in the experience of the Society. Only last month a good citizen reported the brutal beating of an eight year old girl by her drunken father.

Humane Officer McDonough went to the home to investigate. He found the little girl confined to her bed as a result of the whipping. The child and her mother admitted the attack made by the father (who was away from home on a protracted drunk), and upon examination of the child's body by a nurse, it was found to be black and blue from numerous bruises and abrasions of the flesh. The mother told the officer that the family consisted of four children—three girls and a boy, eight, six, two and a half years and a baby nine month old—the first two being step-children and the other two her own; that her husband was an habitual drunkard and very cruel to her and the children.

The man was located and put under arrest, and the case called but continued by motion of defendant. Case finally called in Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Sabath. In her testimony, the mother said that she loved the step-child in question as her own, and told the Court that the father had beaten the girl so brutally in his drunken rage that blood had flowed from her mouth and ears. A neighbor also testified to this fact and said she had heard the agonized cries of the child and had run in and taken her away from the father. Officer McDonough then told the condition in which he and the nurse found the child the day the case was reported. Judge

Sabath then called the little girl up on the bench with him and talked with her for several minutes in a quiet, friendly way. When he had finished, he turned to the father and said, "You beat this child in a brutal manner. You are fined \$100.00 and costs," in a tone of voice that left no doubt in the minds of the listeners as to his conviction of the man's guilt. Prisoner sentenced to Bridewell to work out fine.

Record 69; case 715.

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Officer Charles Irving of the Brighton Park Station arrested a man for driving a horse that was very thin and lame and apparently unfit for service. The case was called for trial before Judge Wade, who continued the case until the following day in order that an officer of the Humane Society could examine the horse and report upon its condition.

Officer Nolan examined the horse and found it very old and thin and suffering from a sore back and badly worn down hoofs which caused extreme lameness. When Judge Wade heard Officer Nolan's report on the case, he fined the owner of the horse \$10.00 and costs, \$16.00 in all.

The Judge expressed himself as indignant over any abuse of a horse, saying that while most creatures had some chance of escape from their tormentors, the horse was practically a prisoner and entirely at the mercy of his master.

Record 105; case 281.

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A woman, care-worn and over-worked, made complaint to the Society against her husband for failing to provide for her and the family. She said he remained in bed most of the time and showed no disposition to help in any way, while she worked



from early in the morning until late at night to support her children—two boys and two girls, eleven, nine, three and two years old.

When Humane Officer Brayne called to investigate, he found the man in bed, although it was nearly noon. When asked why he was there, he replied, "I have no work." He was perfectly well and able bodied. He was arrested charged with contributing to the dependency of his children.

The case came to trial in Court of Domestic Relations. Judge Sabath talked with the man and his wife in Polish, their native tongue. He thought he detected slight signs of mental derangement, and sent the man to Dr. Hickson for examination. As a result the prisoner was reported not of sound mind, but harmless. Case was continued, and Charities Society and County Agent asked to assist family.

Later, defendant was brought before Judge Courtney of the West Chicago Avenue Court, and sent to the Detention Home. The following day, defendant was before Judge Scully and a Jury, who pronounced him demented, and committed him to the Dunning Institute for the Insane.

Record 69; case 702.

A woman reported a man for working a horse that was unfit for service. The 4th Precinct police arrested the man, and Humane Officer Miller represented the Humane Society when the case was called in the Harrison Police Court.

After complaining witness had given her testimony and presented certificates from four different veterinarians stating that the animal in question was entirely unfit for work, Judge Caverly fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$16.50.

Record 105; case 358

The 18th Police Precinct arrested a man for cruelty to a poor old horse that was very thin and suffering with a sore foot. Humane Officer Miller examined the animal and testified at the trial which was held in the Englewood Court before Judge Flannigan. Defendant was fined \$5.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid by owner.

Record 104; case 187.

A driver at the Springside Coal Mine, in a fit of impatience and temper, thrust a miner's pick into a mule's hip.

W. F. Fisher, Special Humane Agent, at Pana, Ills., had the man arrested. The case was called and continued; it was then brought before Justice Morgan, defendant taking a change of venue to Justice Aughinbaugh. It was a jury trial and defendant was fined \$10.00 and costs.

(Record 104; Case 603.)

Sergeant Burnett, of the Englewood Police Station, arrested a man for carrying a calf in a cruel manner; the calf's legs were tied and its head was hanging over the side of the wagon.

The case was called for trial before Judge Wade, and Humane Officer Nolan represented the Society. After hearing the evidence Judge Wade fined the man \$3.00 and costs, \$9.00, which was paid.

Record 105; case 266.

Police Officers Malling and Pease arrested a man for knowingly allowing a cat to be tortured, mutilated and cruelly killed by two great Dane dogs. A driver for the Borden Milk Co. testified that while the dogs were tearing the cat to pieces, defendant stood near by with his hands in his pockets laughing as though he thought the sight great sport, but that when he was commanded to call the dogs off he did so, the dogs obeying at once.

After hearing the testimony of Officer Walling and Humane Officer McDonough, who had been called in to examine the cat, Judge Hopkins fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 105; case 359.

A teamster in Edison Park was reported for drinking to excess and beating and otherwise abusing his wife and children. It was learned that he earned \$13.00 per week, and that his wife had had to leave him on account of his bad habits and brutality.

Humane Officer Brayne met the wife at Court, where, after signing a complaint against the man, a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was summoned to the Court of Domestic Relations, charged with contributing to the dependency of his children.

Judge Sabath ordered him to pay \$6.50 per week into the Court toward the support of his children, eight, five and four years of age.

(Record 69; Case 577.)

Even turtles and crawfish came in for their share of protective work. Complaint was made that some were being kept on ice in a show window of a saloon and cafe on Dearborn Street, and that it *looked* cruel to say the least.

An officer of the Society went to see the keeper of the cafe but found nothing in the treatment of the sea creatures to warrant interference. The turtle in question had been reduced to soup, in what the proprietor declared was a humane method. He said he received one live turtle every week for use in the cafe, but that they were never abused.

Fourteen crawfish which the officer examined were in good condition.

(Record 104; Case 600.)

A pitiful case of the neglect of eight children by their father and mother, both of whom are shiftless, unprincipled, and addicted to drink, was reported by a director of the Society.

Humane Officer McDonough called at the home and saw the wife, who said she had eight children—four girls and four boys ranging from 11 years to 4 months of age.

The woman denied the charges made against her, and told a plausible and apparently straight-forward story of the hunger and need of the children and the hardships to which she, herself, had been subjected through the dissipation and wrong-doing of her husband.

He, in turn, attributed his inability to work and provide for his family to his constant anxiety and excitement over the conduct of his wife. It was learned that the county had been helping this family for some time back.

A petition was filed in the County Court by State's Attorney Dady to take the man and woman into court. The following day, at the request of complainant, proceedings were stopped until more definite and convincing evidence could be obtained as to the general irresponsibility and worthlessness, and bad moral character of the pair. This was with the idea of being absolutely sure that no injustice would be done.

About ten days later, evidence of such an incriminating nature was secured against both parties that Officer McDonough again filed papers for the arrest of the couple for contributing to the dependency of their eight children.

The case was called for trial in the County Court at Waukegan, Ills., before Judge Persons. After hearing the testimony of Chief of Police Wing of Highland Park, Marshall Williams of Highwood, Officer McDonough

and two others, and examining the man and woman, themselves, the Judge said that the children would have to be taken from the custody of such unworthy parents and placed in institutions. Because of the difference in ages, he thought the family would have to be divided up into three groups and sent to as many institutions. At the final disposition of the case, the five older children were sent to St. Mary's Training School at Feehanville, and the three younger ones to St. Vincent's Home in Chicago.

Judge Persons classed it as one of the most pathetic cases that had been brought before him, and said that it seemed inexpressibly sad that these innocent little children should be the victims of such unnatural parents.

Record 69; Case 270.

Miss Grimsby, Court of Domestic Relations, reported a man for abandoning his family and failing to provide anything toward their support. The family consisted of six children, three boys and three girls.

Judge Sabath heard the evidence, and ordered the man to pay \$4.00 per week (he earned \$10.00) to his wife.

(Record 69; Case 539.)

A team of horses, one of which was bleeding from an ugly wound caused by interfering, attached to a broken and heavily over-loaded wagon, was reported by a member of the Society. Complainant telephoned the firm, who promised to send another horse to replace the disabled one. In the meantime, the team was being held for the inspection of a humane officer, already on the way.

Officer Nolan found the horses were both smooth-shod and over-loaded, and that one was very lame in a hind leg caused by inflammation from constant interfering of the hind feet. The

driver was arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals. The case was called for trial the following day before Judge LaBuy in the Hyde Park Police Station. After hearing the evidence of complaining witness and the humane officer, the Judge fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$16.00, which was paid by the owner of the team.

Record 104; case 147.

Humane Officer McDonough was called to investigate the case of a woman who had been placed under arrest charged with attacking her brother.

It was learned that Mrs. Skinner, Probation Officer, had charge of the case, and she and the humane officer went together to find out about conditions in the woman's home. They found a seven room flat, clean and neat, in charge of a woman whom the United Charities had sent to look after the home and family, consisting of the father and a little girl five years old, while the mother was in jail. Mrs. Skinner said the father was English, a bricklayer by trade and a steady worker and good provider.

The case was called before Judge Martin in the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. Several witnesses testified to defendant's throwing a cup at her brother in an outburst of temper, and cited various incidents showing the woman to be an unfit person to have the custody of her child. The case was continued until fifteen days later.

At the second hearing, Judge Martin sentenced the defendant to three months in the House of Correction. Since then, Mrs. Skinner has reported to the Society that the father and child are getting on well and are going back to England to live as soon as they can get away.

Record 60; case 604.

## MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANIMALS

ERNEST C. MOSES.

The influence of men's thoughts on the animals is far greater than may appear to casual thinkers. Among the domesticated and trained animals this influence is easily recognized; hence it is admitted because the effects are easy to trace back to the superior intelligence of man. But there is yet much to learn about the general influence of men's thinking on the lower forms of animal life, the unconscious effects of ages of wrong thinking by mankind manifested by the animals and which are wrongly attributed to "Nature." In these effects there is much to be corrected, and anyone who is acquainted with mental causation and effect readily sees that as the thinking and practices of men rise above brutality and other wrongs that the animals will also rise in their thinking and habits.

The following illustrates the effect of general wrong thinkings on animals: A very attractive species of songbird in a distant country was found to exercise great cruelty in its quest for food. It would light on the back of sheep and peck through the flesh around the kidneys to obtain a certain kind of fat which surrounded those organs. Totally unmindful of the suffering which these selfish practices inflicted on the animals these birds had for many years tortured these harmless creatures to gratify an abnormal appetite. A naturalist who was interested made a careful examination of the history and habits of this songbird and discovered that its original and natural food was a *flower*, which grew in profusion in its native surroundings. Morbid thought had changed the bird from a happy songster into a rapacious murderer!

Now, how could that species of bird ever have indulged in so cruel a practice had not the general thought been corrupted by the practices of men whose thinking and examples had either directly or indirectly incited this wrong inclination.

In a far western state the sportsmen residing in its metropolis often spend a day in the right season of the year shooting wild geese at a neighboring hunting resort. Live decoys and dead decoys are used to attract flocks of geese numbering tens of thousands over earth-pits in which the hunters are concealed. Parties of six or eight hunters have been known to wantonly slaughter nearly a thousand geese in one day. This is not done to supply any market demand for food; but only for the so-called pleasure of "bringing down the game." As the market price of the game at times does not exceed a dollar and a half per dozen, hundreds of the geese, either dead or maimed are left on the ground to decay or to suffer and perish. Surely such sportsmanship is brutal and wanton, and merits drastic measures by the law-makers of the state. There are thousands of men in that state who think that they enjoy this alleged "sport," and who would insist on being left alone to pursue such unnatural pleasure.

It would appear that all this has an evil effect on the animals in that section. They seem to imbibe the infection of wanton slaughter, and it is said that in the same state, one cougar, or mountain lion, has been known to cruelly kill about a hundred deer in one week,—only to gratify its lust for "sportsmanship." Men have not learned to cruelly destroy animal life from the habits of animals, although it may be called "animality;" but the animals have learned through mental



infection from mankind to prey upon their weaker fellows. "Man's inhumanity to man" and their inhumanity to the animals have incited or induced similar brutality among the lower species.

When this is recognized men will more earnestly strive to suppress or destroy within their own thoughts every inclination toward unkindness, cruelty and hatred for one another, and universally extend similar consideration of better thinking to every form of animal life. If we commence by refraining from ever taking the life of an animal except for purposes now considered necessary for food supply, or for humane considerations, humanity will make rapid progress toward the time—which will surely come—when "the lion and lamb shall lie down together" in perfect peace, and there will be none to harm in that higher plane of civilization.

The responsibility rests with men and women to so correct their own thinking, to so humanize their treatment of one another and the animals that there will be no infection of wanton cruelty to impel the lower species to kill one another "for the fun of it." Such an improvement would prove but a waymark toward the time when men will love the animals too much to think of killing them, even for food.

Centuries may elapse before such a period will write its bloodless history in the lives of human beings and animals, and when this is done, mankind and the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air and the beasts of the earth will find ample food supply without bloodshedding or cruelty. Then the lamb will fraternize with man and lion without danger to life and limb, and the higher example of love will be the common practice which will lift the

curse of cruelty from both mankind and animalkind.

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### MAN AND BEAST

Milwaukee Journal

Who has not loved a horse, a dog, a cat or a bird? He has missed a refining and softening influence in life. There is something in our love for animals that lies deep in our hearts. Why we love them is a question not easily answered. It is not animal instinct; that leads to contempt of an inferior. The sick animal in a herd or the weakling in a pack is ill treated or killed by its fellows. Our love for them comes partly from their dependence on us. Man's nature differs from that of lower animals; weakness and dependence appeal to his tenderness. Our love for an animal appears to lift it up out of the commonplace. The love and companionship that man has given the dog has raised him in the ranks of creatures. It has increased his intelligence. He has even gained some traits of human beings. In strength of love and faithfulness, the dog exceeds most *human animals*. And man loses nothing by companionship with animals. His intellect is broader, he has wider and deeper sympathy with all the world. His nature is uplifted by the love he bears his dog or his horse.

Kindness to animals and love for them should be taught children from their earliest years. It is a duty of parents, of teachers, of employers. Some employers need to give more care to how their horses are driven. Boys driving delivery wagons are often cruel from want of knowledge. If all were imbued with kindness for animals, there would be little work left for humane societies.

# Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

JULY, 1915

July 8, 1915—Dr. C. M. Morrill, of Havana, Ill., was appointed a special agent of the society for Mason county, Ill.

July 8, 1915—Mr. M. J. Perry of Marion, Ill., was appointed special agent of the society for Williamson county, Ill.

## CHILDREN OF FORTUNE

Norway has passed a law which deserves at least passing consideration by the world at large. The new statute places illegitimate children above the melting pot and allows the opportunity of growth and development with a name on a par with those born in wedlock.

The illegitimate Norwegian child now has the right to take its father's name if it wishes. It now has equal right with the legitimate children in the matter of inheritance.

The civilized world, with this exception, is handling those children in an unjust way. They are called "nameless" and are made dependent upon a mother who is called an "outcast" or a "fallen woman." It is true, occasionally the fathers of these children are punished with a scant fine of \$200 or \$300—but the scarlet letter is burned into the forehead of the betrayed mother.

The day will come when the world will cease to visit the "sins of the father upon his illegitimate child.

## FOUNTAINS AS HUMANE AGENTS

There is a heap of humanity in a public drinking fountain, particularly when it is accessible to people, animals and birds. Such fountains should be regarded as common necessities in winter as well as summer. Since the passing of the "old town pump" and the discarding of the watering troughs, unpopular because so apt to be unsanitary, there has been a great dearth of public watering places on our city streets and country roads.

The humane societies have always considered the erection of practical drinking fountains a very important part of their work and have labored long and effectively to supply the need and educate the public to do so. At one time, and for a long time, these societies were practically the only agency at work in the interest of providing good drinking water for thirsty men and animals. For many years the Illinois Humane Society supplied most all the public drinking water to be had on the streets of Chicago; and at the present time it has over 60 fountains constantly ministering to the thirsty community, 10 of which are kept running all through the winter.

Gradually there has been an awakening to the need for a more generous supply of public water and, as a result, the movement is now receiving the coöperation of state and city officials, business men, team owners and drivers and many others interested in humane work and civic welfare. The interest is evidenced by the number of different patents that are being taken out for simple, serviceable and economical fountains that are at once sanitary and practical.

With the increased demand for sanitary fountains there has also come a parallel one for artistic structures, which seems to promise well for a supply of fountains that will combine

beauty and utility. Such a combination of usefulness and ornamentation is the happy medium to be desired, as there is little or no excuse for any fountain to be inartistic and none whatever for it to be useless. When there is such desperate need for more drinking places for both man and beast, the erection of a purely ornamental fountain is akin to cruelty. As the public drinking fountain is rapidly becoming a favorite form of public memorial, another interesting and significant means of supply has been opened up. Altogether there is every indication that many practical and monumental improvements of this kind will soon mark the growth of this humane idea.

One of the recent patents to be introduced is the Murdock "Bubble Font," which claims to be an anti-freezing, safe and sanitary fountain for the use of men, women and children. The success of this fountain, made with deep ground valve mechanism so that the water is drawn so far underground that it is not affected by heat or cold, decided the company to make a fountain for horses on the same constructive plan. This is called the Murdock Horse Font and is said to fulfill every requirement of economy (ranging from \$35.00 to \$43.00 according to the length of the pipe), convenience and protection of health.

It consists of a standpipe of iron through which the water is drawn from mains under ground, cool and refreshing, the flow of water being operated by a foot pedal at the base of the fountain. It requires that each teamster carry his own galvanized pail for his horses, into which an instant full flow of fresh water may be had from the fountain. It is a sanitary, quick bucket filling device that will operate unattended every day in the year, in hot or cold weather alike. The water never freezes and never

stagnates. It is placed close to the curb, and by pressing the pedal a gushing flow of water fills a bucket almost instantly. There is no dripping when the flow is cut off, as any water in the standpipe at the time instantly selfdraws into the sewer so that the next bucket is supplied with water that is fresh from the main.

These fountains are furnished in different lengths, or depths of bury, below ground. These lengths are governed by the depths at which supply pipes and sewers are buried, so as to insure the valve and working parts being located below the depth to which frost penetrates.

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#### PROTECTION FOR THE DOG AND HIS OWNER

The theft of a dog is larceny, in Illinois. A bill passed by the Legislature in June has made it so, and dog owners are rejoicing that justice in this particular has at last come to their valued canine friends.

Oddly enough, dogs have not been considered stealable, altho there have long been special laws making the taking or carrying away of wild animals, beasts or birds, usually kept in captivity, a theft; while the taking of even a small piece of lead pipe is considered a crime. Just why the most intelligent and companionable of domestic animals should have so long been denied the recognition freely accorded to wild animals in captivity or to inanimate objects would be hard to analyze.

At any rate a new era has dawned for our good friend the dog whose fidelity and affection have endeared him to the entire human family. From now on, in this State at least, Fido can comfort himself with the thought that if any one kidnaps him he can take his troubles to court.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

## THE PETS OF NOTED PEOPLE

BY BURY IRWIN DASENT

So long as biography is written we shall read with interest concerning the pets of noted people.

Who does not remember the story of Sir Isaac Newton and his dog Diamond, which destroyed the papers that the philosopher set himself so patiently to rewrite? or the statement that he cut two holes in his study door for his cat and kitten to go out and in—a big hole for the cat and a small hole for the kitten?

We read of the sentimental Sterne weeping over a pet donkey while neglecting his own mother; of the great Cardinal Mazarin attending a grave council of state with a tame linnet perched on his wrist and a pet monkey crouched on his shoulder; of the poet Herrick, who, besides his pet pig and his dog Tracey, had a pet goose; of Alexander the Great and his horse Bucephalus; and of St. Anthony of Padua, who loved all animals, and who is said to have preached sermons to the tame carp in his ponds.

That the master minds of the world, in literature, politics, art, and science, have shown a strong attachment for pets is constantly shown by us by their biographers.

Tennyson said of his dog, Owd Roa, putting the words into the mouth of an old farmer:

“‘Faithful and True’—them words be in Scripture—‘Faithful and True’ Will be found upon four short legs ten times for one upon two.”

During one of the last birthday celebrations of the poet Whittier, he was visited by a celebrated oratorio-singer. The lady was asked to sing, and seating herself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad “Robin Adair.” She had hardly begun before Mr. Whittier’s pet dog came into the room, and seating himself by her side,

watched her as if fascinated, and listened with a delight unusual in an animal. When she finished he came and put his paw very gravely into her hand and licked her cheek.

“Robin takes that as a tribute to himself,” said Mr. Whittier. “He also is Robin Adair.”

The dog, hearing his own name, evidently considered that he was the hero of the song. From that moment, during the lady’s visit, he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her side when she was indoors, and accompanied her when she went to walk. When she went away he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate, and watched her departure with every evidence of distress.

The pride of the heart of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, dear to all young folk because of his “Story of a Bad Boy,” was a dog, an Irish setter, who, its owner believed, was endowed with more intelligence than some men of his acquaintance. The dog, Grip, was never weary of bringing his master’s slippers from his bedroom to the parlor, and of exhibiting his intellectual achievements so long as Mr. Aldrich would suggest new tricks.

It is said that Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) had a black pet cat which he called Satan, and a tortoise-shell cat to which he gave the name of Sin. It need hardly be added that Satan and Sin were the best of friends.

Robert Browning’s pet was a tame owl. Sir Henry Rawlinson’s a tame leopard. Bishop Thirwall was devoted to cats and geese. Southey made pets of his cat Bona Marietta and his dog Dapper. Ralph Waldo Emerson had no pets.

Matthew Arnold had as pets, dogs, a cat, and a canary-bird.



Of wise Atossa, the poet's cat, sitting for hours beside the bird-cage, Arnold wrote:

Down she sank amid her furs,  
Eyed thee with a soul resigned.  
Cruel, but composed and bland,  
So Tiberius might have sat,  
Had Tiberius been a cat.

The late Queen of England had three dogs which she elevated to the highest canine dignities on account of their aristocratic families and their own peculiar merits. The names of

Memoirs of Louis XVIII," by himself, is the story of a cat. She was the pet of the Countess de Maurepas, the wife of the premier of Louise XVI. This cat came to high honor at the court of Versailles; indeed, since she ruled her mistress, who in turn ruled her husband, puss may almost be said to have governed the French nation. "Love me, love my cat," was the stringent rule of the court assemblies, where puss always accompanied her mistress:



Photograph by Miss Maryka Moujeska

the aristocratic trio were Marco, Roy, and Spot. Marco was the Queen's favorite, and his ancestry could be traced back to the Crusaders' time. He was what they call in England a Pomeranian, and at one of the dog shows he won the first prize—the mug of honor. The other favorite, Roy, was a collie, and Spot was a fox-terrier. Another of the Queen's pets was a tiny Yorkshire terrier that weighed but two and three-quarter pounds. It was the smallest dog in England.

In an old volume entitled "The

and as the shrewd creature was quick to detect and resent any indignity from those unfriendly to her, she was received with much homage by all those who desired to reach the king through the lady's favor.

Walter Savage Landor's dog Gallio is well known by name to every admirer of that author. Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated painter, had as a constant companion a tiny monkey. Bismarck and his famous German mastiff are familiar figures. The poet Cowper loved rabbits; Elizabeth Bar-

rett Browning was devoted to a dog named Flush, which was presented to her by Miss Mitford. She immortalized Flush in a poem entitled, "To Flush, My Dog."

Maida, Sir Walter Scott's favorite pet, a cross between the wolf and the deer-hound, was, during his lifetime, Sir Walter's inseparable companion. They were frequently painted together on the same canvas, until Scott grew "as tired of the operation as old Maida, who had been so often sketched that he got up and walked off with signs of loathing whenever he saw an artist unfurl his paper and handle his brushes."

Pope had a pet dog named Bounce. Byron, besides his favorite Newfoundland dog Boatswain, for whose epitaph he wrote,

To mark a friend's remains these stones  
arise;  
I never knew but one, and here he lies,

also had as pets at various times a bear, a wolf and a monkey. In a letter, dated at Ravenna, August 10, 1821, Shelley wrote: "Lord Byron's establishment consists, besides servants, of ten horses, eight enormous dogs, three monkeys, five cats, an eagle, a crow, and a falcon; and all of these except the horses walk about the house, which every now and then resounds with their unarbitrated quarrels." Daniel Webster made pets of oxen.

Jean Paul Richter was very fond of tame animals, which he had constantly by him. Sometimes it was a mouse, and then a great white spider, which he kept in a paper box with a glass top. There was a little door beneath, by means of which he could feed his prisoner with flies. In the autumn he collected winter food for his little tree-frog and his tame spider.

Next to money, Rembrandt loved nothing so much as his monkey. He

was one day painting a picture of a noble family, and the news of his ape's death was brought to him. He could scarcely contain his grief, and lamented his unhappy lot. Sobbing and crying, he forthwith began delineating the form of an ape upon the family picture. They remonstrated with him, and protested that an ape was quite out of place in the company of such distinguished personages. But he continued to weep and went on painting his ape. The head of the family demanded to know whether it was his portrait or that of a monkey which Rembrandt was pretending to delineate. "It is the portrait of a monkey," said Rembrandt. "Then you may keep the picture." "I think so," said the painter; and the picture still survives.

The painter Razzi formed friendships with all sorts of animals, and he filled his house with squirrels, monkeys, angora cats, dwarf donkeys, goats, tortoises, and Elba ponies. Besides these, he had an enormous raven, who gravely strode about as if he were the exhibitor of this Noah's ark. When any one knocked at the outer door, the raven would call "Come in!" in a loud voice.

Apropos of Charles II's love for dogs, the following advertisement from the "Mercurius Publicus" of June 28-July 5, 1660, a copy of which is now preserved in the British Museum, is interesting. It is supposed to have been written by the merry monarch himself, and to refer to a dog that the king loved, and which had been presented to him by Pepys. The advertisement reads:

We must call upon you again for a black dog, between a greyhound and a spaniel, no white about him, only a streak on his breast, and his tail a little bobbed. It is his Majesty's own dog and doubtless was stolen, for the dog was not born nor bred in England and would never forsake his master. Whosoever findes him may ac-

quaint any at Whitehal, for the dog was better known at court than those who stole him.

Will they never leave robbing his Majesty? Must he not keep a dog? This dog's place (though better than some imagine) is the only place which nobody offers to beg.

Whether his Majesty recovered the dog, history, unfortunately, does not tell.

The tabby Selima, who was drowned in a tub of gold-fishes and immortalized in Thomas Gray's verses "On the Death of a Favorite Cat," was the pet of Horace Walpole. The death of Selima happened about the time, in 1774, of the making up of a quarrel between Gray and Walpole, and it was as an act of graceful kindness on his own part that the poet consented to write the famous ode.

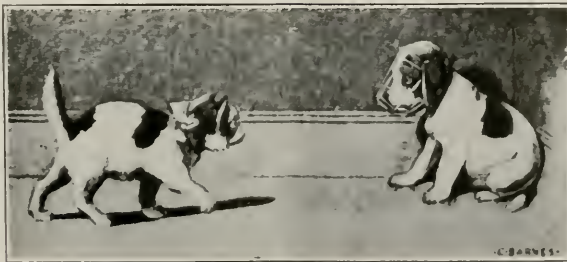
The pets of famous people of the stage have always had an interest for theater-goers.

Mary Anderson owned a huge Newfoundland dog, and when studying a new character she would go on a long ramble with her canine friend. She declaimed thrilling speeches to him, while he sat by the roadside and howled his approbation. Christine Nilsson's favorite was a great St. Bernard.

Henry Irving once had a dog who took the greatest interest in his mas-

ter's performance. Night after night he would sit at one side of the stage and watch his master, and would not leave until the curtain was rung down. When Mr. Irving was leaving for the United States this dog accompanied him to Southampton. With every evidence of distress he watched his master depart in the boat, and in an hour after he was missed by his companions, whose company was evidently of no consequence to him. They were in much anxiety as to what had happened to Mr. Irving's devoted friend. Three days afterward he was seen on the stage of the Lyceum Theater, London, having evidently made the journey from Southampton on foot, for his feet were bleeding and his coat was covered with mud. How the poor dog knew his way is among the unsolved mysteries of nature.

It is curious to recall the pets of a few more historic personages. Of the Romans, the Emperor Augustus made a pet of a parrot, Virgil of a butterfly, Commodus took pride in a monkey, and Nero, with all his cruelties, petted a starling. Among the French, Cardinal Richelieu owned an Angora cat, Lamartine liked a greyhound, Alexander Dumas the elder vulture, and—queerest pets of all—the caricaturist Gavarni was devoted to two green frogs!



PUPPY: "OH, BE A SPORT! DON'T YOU SEE I HAVE A MUZZLE ON."—From "Life."

# REPORT OF WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, May 1st to June 30th, 1915

## CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children..	271
Children involved.....	842
Children rescued and conditions remedied .....	382
Children temporarily placed in institutions .....	17
Child cases decided in Juvenile Court	2
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	56
Fines imposed \$2,601 and costs....	\$2,724
Persons admonished.....	96
Parents intemperate (father).....	60
Parents intemperate (mother).....	2
Parents deceased (father).....	3
Parents deceased (mother).....	10
Parents in prison.....	10
Children involved.....	842
Women involved.....	26
Men involved.....	6
Children deserted by father.....	19
Children neglected by father.....	114
Children neglected by mother.....	8
Failure to provide (father).....	269
Felonies: Assaults.....	1
Children begging or peddling.....	3

## ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals..	465
Animals involved and relieved.....	1,708
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service .....	118
Disabled animals removed by ambulance .....	52

## Abandoned and incurable horses

killed .....	45
Small animals humanely destroyed..	87
Teamsters and others admonished...	81
Cases prosecuted.....	15
Fines imposed \$61 and costs.....	\$ 126
Animals overworked and overdriven.	1
Working horses with sores.....	23
Working horses that are lame.....	31
Working horses that are weak and thin .....	15
Sick, old or injured animals.....	228
Animals sent to veterinary surgeons.	28
Animals abandoned.....	3
Horses ordered properly harnessed and harness properly adjusted....	5
Horses ordered shod.....	3
Animals overloaded.....	8
Animals beaten.....	13
Animals beaten and tortured.....	1
Animals tortured.....	25
Animals abused.....	41
Failing to provide feed and shelter..	13
Barns inspected.....	47
Animals examined.....	1,464
City dumps visited.....	1
Excavations visited.....	10
Roadways repaired and improved...	2
Poultry involved.....	2,252
Pigeons involved.....	2
Turtles involved .....	1
Involved .....	1
Chameleons involved .....	3,000
Frogs involved.....	3,000
Lobsters involved.....	2



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# HUMANE ADVOCATE

AUGUST, 1915

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AUG 28 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



#### PENSIONERS AT RED ACRE FARM, ACTON, MASS.

This farm is an institution near Boston, the principal object of which is to give vacations and veterinary care to the horses of men who can afford to pay little or nothing for the rest or treatment of their horses. Nearly 1,000 horses have already been cared for here—all kinds and conditions of horses from the worn out peddler's hack to the fire department veteran and the family favorite—where they end their days in comfort as pensioners.

AUG 28 1915

# Humane Advocate

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VOL. X

AUGUST, 1915

No. 10

## KINDNESS PAYS A DIVIDEND IN INCREASED SERVICE AND VALUE

BY THOMAS E. HILL.

It is a strange fact that many people think that the ownership of a horse or cow or other animal carries with it the right to abuse one's property. Only a few years ago a man felt he had the right to beat his horse—to death if he wished—with the same liberty as he mowed or left uncut his own weeds. But the spirit of co-operation has prompted farmers to demand laws compelling anyone to keep down noxious weeds; it is realized that this is not a matter for private preference or personal convenience, but a question of general welfare. But since one farmer does not suffer when another overworks his own horse or starves it or clubs it, and one liveryman does not lose when his rival allows patrons to abuse his teams, so for a long time the public interest in the welfare of private livestock was not considered.

Then came the S. P. C. A., the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it was not long before laws and ordinances were drafted to prevent mistreatment. As a result, we see little of the beating and starving of defenseless horses that was common even fifteen or twenty years ago. But the change has not been entirely due to the activities of the Society. Horses are daily increasing in value, and the owners of livestock realize that it does not pay to take any chance

of injuring valuable property. A man doesn't take a sledge hammer to a twenty-one jewel, solid gold watch just because it won't run. People have been learning how to take care of animals. Aside from the fact that they often make the best of friends, they represent the investment of so much capital, an investment which ought to pay as large a dividend as possible. Ill treatment reduces the dividend. The most practical kind of experience tells that kindness will get more work from a horse than will the use of the whip. And any child knows that a horse gets his strength from the food he eats, and a starved horse cannot give effective service any more than can a stove without fuel. It's like trying to run a gasoline engine on water—it can't be done.

When a man underfeeds his stock we call him selfish, stingy. He isn't. He's merely showing poor business judgment and is cheating himself. The horse shows a profit on the food he eats. The less food he gets, the less work he is able to do, and the less profit he pays.

Farmers are being educated every day in the business of agriculture, and they are learning to take care of their stock; so there is much less abuse of dumb animals. Bad temper

rather than bad judgment is coming to be the only cause of cruelty.

The owner of a horse realizes that the animal repays in increased value and increased work all the time and care and money that is invested in him. In the summer he must be protected from flies, from overwork or over-driving in the extreme heat; in the winter he must be blanketed against inclement weather, not for any sentimental reason, but because a horse is "animated money."

The only abuses practiced to-day by intelligent owners are inspired by "style." Over-checking is the commonest form. To some tastes a driving horse may present a fine appearance if the head be pulled high and back, and the consequent restless tossing of the head may give a spirited appearance, but the custom is a silly one after all. Over-checking pulls the horse's head into a strained, unnatural position which is far from beautiful. There is nothing more attractive than the dignified arch of a spirited horse's neck, nor the proud way in which he carries his head. The man who over-checks his carriage horse thinks he is helping it to keep to this graceful position—which is just what he is not. A single glance in comparison ought to be enough to convince anyone.

Moreover, pulling the head back in this unnatural way takes away much of the steed's pulling power; try it on yourself and see how it works.

If a horse does not naturally hold his head high it is because he is underfed, overworked, or in bad health. The assistance of the veterinary is needed and not that of the check rein.

Docking the horse's tail needs little comment. The operation required for a real dock is painful, and, in any case,

the shortening of this natural protection against flies is an unnecessary sacrifice to a mistaken idea of good looks. The fly-net does away with the annoyance to the horse, but it does not remove the lack of symmetry. Certainly a long silky tail is much more graceful than a stub, no matter how "natty" it may look.

Many drivers are too careless of the horse's welfare to see the needless cruelty of the tight nosebag. There is no economy in this, even if the extra large nosebag spills a few oat grains. Less food, eaten in comfort, will do more good than a generous feed which causes the horse to gasp and choke.

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#### CRUELITIES INFLICTED UPON CATTLE

Because a cow does not appear in public quite as much as a horse the abuses it has to endure have not received as much attention. Fortunately of late years the government and the various agricultural colleges have been educating the farmer to see the business value of right treatment for stock. Cleanliness, protection from inclement weather, sufficient food and water, and kindly treatment have been demonstrated to have a direct bearing on the commercial value and productivity of stock.

In the case of milch-cows it goes without saying that the amount of milk, as well as its richness, is directly proportionate to the attention given to the animal. Every farmer realizes that his herd must be given milk-producing food of the right quality and quantity. He knows that the animal must be kept clean in order that it may be healthy and the milk free from disease. He knows that extreme cold and exposure cut down the yield



of milk at once, and—if he is observing—he quickly realizes that mistreatment impairs both the quality and the quantity of the milking.

Most of the ill-usage of cattle is due to carelessness or shiftlessness. Nine times out of ten the prosperity of the farmer can be judged by the appearance of his cattle—and justly, for his herd may be made a big source of profit. Filthy barns, drafty and leaky, boggy barnyards, tainted water supply, have no place on the up-to-date dairy farm. Good clean bedding, well kept mangers, right kind of ventilation, coupled with protection from the weather, mean increased milk of superior quality. The farmer's pocket-book, as well as his heart, should prompt considerate treatment of his stock.

Cattle raised for market are commonly subjected to cruelties while in transportation. Legislation has remedied many of the abuses practiced in earlier days, and watering and feeding en route is compulsory at proper intervals. Overcrowding, especially where cattle are not dehorned, often results in injured stock, and always in loss of weight. The loss of weight on a long journey is almost unbelievable, and no stock raiser of good judgment increases this purposely by wanton cruelty. An animal less in the car at the beginning of the shipment is better than two or three less at delivery. The common custom of shipping calves by wagon, with feet bound together and heads hanging over the side is too inhuman to need more than mention. "How would you like it yourself?" ought to be the question every shipper asks himself. It would do away with much barbarity.

THOMAS E. HILL.

## UNUSUAL MONUMENT ERECTED FOR EDWARD L. HASLER, LATE COMMIS- SION MERCHANT AND HORSE LOVER

No tombstone marks the grave of Edward L. Hasler, commission merchant and horse lover, whose body lies in Lake Forest cemetery. But beside the mound an ornamental concrete fountain splashes water into a shallow pool.

Birds drink at the pool. They come from a birdhouse that is suspended from a limb of an oak tree that spreads over the grave. The birdhouse, which is inhabited by several families of wrens, bears the painted inscription:

"In Memory of Edward L. Hasler."

The concrete fountain and pool bear the same inscription. They were placed there by Mrs. Hasler, who deviated from the tombstone custom, in consideration of her husband's love of nature.

Mr. Hasler was killed when thrown from his horse while riding through the woods with his wife.

## THE BIRDS

BY FRANK E. HERRICK.

Birds of plumage rich and bright,  
And with songs of sweet delight,  
Clear and strong and true,  
Full of genial Summer sun,  
All the smiling seasons run  
In accord with you!

Wheresoe'er your songs are heard  
Heavy hearts by hope deferred  
Lose their load of care,  
And the lights in saddened eyes  
Like the breaking dawn, arise  
Dewy-bright and fair!

At the sunrise, like the lark,  
Like the nightingale at dark,  
Wild and wondrous sweet,  
Making all the moods of men  
Blend in harmony again  
And our lives complete!

Airy Minnesingers, bring  
All your joyous carolling  
And your roundelays  
Till the hearts of men are thrilled  
With the melodies that filled  
Eden's palmy days!

Wheaton, Illinois, July 13, 1915.

## HUMANE CARE

BY J. M. GREENE.

## The Horse

Whether the "poke bonnet" hats are "worse than nothing" or not, they should at least be taken off at sundown. The two-story, wire-framed canopies are far better.

If a wet sponge is fastened on the horse's head, keep it wet or it is worse than useless.

Don't cut off your horse's mane or forelock; he needs them as a protection as he does his tail, or Nature would not have grown them.

If he has been mutilated for life by "docking," keep off insects either with fly-netting or by rubbing on lightly a mixture of one ounce of oil of pennyroyal in one pint of olive oil.

Brighten him up frequently with a drink, but give only a little at a time.

Above all, dispense with that instrument of torture, the high check-rein.

At night let the fresh air circulate freely through the stable and tack mosquito-netting over the windows as you would over your own.

After the day's work, sponge out the mouth, eyes and dock; sponge off sweat and harness marks and wipe sweaty harness. Give a wide stall so he can lie down, and clean bedding; and be sure to water between 9 and 10 at night, but not within three-quarters of an hour after eating.

In case he is overcome with the heat, get him into the shade, put cold water or an ice pack on head and along spine; put water on body occasionally, sponge legs with a cool wet sponge, and sponge out the mouth. Give this mixture: Aromatic spirits of ammonia, four ounces; water, one pint.

In hot weather take extra care that the collar fits and the wheels are well greased.

## The Dog

Let the dogs have plenty of water, but don't let them run after your carriage, bicycle or car.

Because a dog acts strangely on the street it is by no means evidence that he is "mad," for "rabies" is one of the rarest of diseases. He is suffering from heat, thirst, sickness or some form of abuse. Put water on him and get him into some quiet, shady place. And remember, "mad" dogs never froth at the mouth.

Don't tie up your dog; his nature demands freedom and a reasonable amount of exercise.

Give the long-haired dogs a little comfort by clipping their heavy coat.

## The Cats

Refuse to add one more to the number of abandoned cats, left to a wretched existence in back-alley ways while their heartless owners enjoy themselves at the beaches or in the mountains. This act of cruelty is now forbidden under penalty by law.

If you cannot take your cat with you, find it a new home or make proper provisions for its care.

## The Birds

If you keep a little bird prisoner in a cage, see that it has plenty of fresh water and fresh air, and don't let the sun shine on it too long.

The parrot enjoys a piece of soft wood, such as a large spool, in his cage, so he can carve it with his bill and kill the weary time.

Keep an earthen jar, sunk in the ground in a shady place near your door, full of fresh water (changed every day at least) for small wandering creatures, including the birds. This is a common custom in some countries. Every public fountain should have a basin for the small animals.

## THE UPANIN CLUB OF BROOKLYN

WHAT IT DOES

BY HON. ROBERT J. WILKIN, JUDGE OF  
JUVENILE COURT.

In the middle of the winter, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the boat from the City Reformatory and the Reform School arrives at the dock on the East River at the foot of 26th Street. The way from the dock is a long block bordered by Bellevue Hospital, the Morgue and other buildings of a similar character. The first cross street is First Avenue, the extreme east side of Manhattan Borough, generally a poor neighborhood, liquor stores and the smallest of shops predominating.

Imagine standing at this street corner a young man under twenty-one years of age just released from a reformatory institution on one of the City's Islands. Perhaps he is a farmer's boy who has come to the great city with neither money nor friends, who has not been acquainted with the ways of the metropolis, and failing to find work, hungry and discouraged, has taken the only apparent remaining way to secure food and lodging by applying at a police station house, with a resulting commitment for vagrancy. Perhaps the cause of his commitment may have been carelessness in spending such little money as had been saved, or the fatal error of taking something that belonged to someone else. There are other reasons that send young men to reformatories in the great city, and many equally as well understood as these.

Imagine, then, a young man like this, who, during the summer months has been committed to the reformatory, who has earned his marks there, and is brought to the city late in the afternoon, a free man, with neither money in his pocket nor a warm suit of clothes to his back; with neither

a place to lay his head nor a shelter to cover him. This is what such a boy faces an hour or two after his discharge at the river front.

Such was the situation shortly after the organization of the Reformatory for Misdemeanants, and being brought to the attention of public spirited citizens, an effort was made to supply the help required. Protestant, Catholic and Jew, without regard to their personal religious faiths, have joined hands in an effort to help those "down and out" by providing a home and lodging for a week, or for a shorter time, if possible, and by assisting in securing employment and the other necessities that will enable such a young man, if he wishes, to follow a reputable life.

The organization has taken the form of a club, and as it is for the relief of the "down and out," it seemed appropriate to call it after the up and in idea, and it was called the Upanin Club. The club has done a great deal of work in connection with the criminal courts of the city, and is always ready to receive a young man whose condition makes him eligible for membership. It is remarkable to find in the history of the organization records of many young men who have served criminal terms when they have been really more sinned against by society, than themselves guilty of unlawful acts. During the past two years there have been about three hundred young men assisted, the club has grown in its usefulness and much excellent work has been accomplished.

ROBERT J. WILKIN,  
President.

# Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

AUGUST, 1915

## ANOTHER HUMANE SOCIETY IN ILLINOIS

The Woodstock Humane Society has recently come into existence. Mr. David R. Joslyn, Jr., is president of the organization and Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce the secretary-treasurer. The Society plans to have a man appointed a special agent of the Illinois Humane Society, and he together with a committee appointed to assist him, are to investigate all cases of reported cruelty in Woodstock. President Joslyn, who is also the Assistant State's Attorney, will conduct all prosecutions for the Society.

This is the third organization of the kind in McHenry County, there being a society at Harvard of which Mrs. A. C. Manley is president, and another in Marengo with Mrs. A. B. Coon as president; also, a special humane agent, Mr. Giles Durkee, at Union. With the addition of the Woodstock Society it looks as if McHenry County would be quite thoroughly safeguarded against cruel practices on people and animals in a practical and authoritative way.

It has long been the desire of the Illinois Humane Society to have a humane society or a special humane agent located in every county in the State, and thirty-eight counties have such representation. McHenry is certainly giving good measure in its support of the humane cause.

## GOOD FOR MISS SULLIVAN

During the Chicago street car strike in June when the walking was good and seats in almost any kind of a conveyance were at a premium, Miss Margaret Sullivan of South Hamlin Avenue went to the rescue of an injured dog in such an unusual way as to call forth cheers from the hundreds of spectators and prove herself a true lover and protector of animals.

She was a passenger in one of the improvised motor-buses that plied between the loop and the extreme West Side during the great strike. In the excitement of stemming the tide of humanity that flowed in every direction in the heart of the city at the rush hour, a poor bewildered dog dashed directly in front of the bus and was run down. One of the wheels of the machine passed over a hind leg of the animal, breaking it.

Miss Sullivan saw what had happened and asked the chauffeur to stop the bus. A protest from the other passengers to the effect that they were all in a hurry to get to work and could not be delayed decided the driver in disregarding her request; whereupon, Miss Sullivan expressed her surprise and disgust that no one else should have a thought for the suffering dog, and threatened to jump if the car was not stopped long enough to allow her to get out. The chauffeur then stopped the machine and Miss Sullivan ran to the injured dog lying in a helpless heap near the curbstone. The other passengers clamored to move on but the chauffeur was determined to wait for his passenger, and he did, notwithstanding the blockade it occasioned.

In the meantime, Miss Sullivan quickly tore a flounce from her muslin petticoat and stretching the dog out on the pavement as tho on an operating table, quickly set and bound the broken bones in place. At this point,



a woman who had witnessed the incident volunteered to take the canine patient home in her automobile and keep him for her own pet dog, which she did.

As Miss Sullivan re-entered the bus and resumed her seat, a lusty cheer went up from the throats of her fellow travellers, showing how many converts she had made to the idea of the protection of animals. The influence of such prompt and practical humane work is great and far reaching.

#### PROBATION AND PAROLE

Judge McKenzie Cleland says there is much confusion in the public mind resulting from the indiscriminate use of the words "probation" and "parole," which results in much undeserved prejudice toward the adult probation law.

Persons who are released from Joliet, Chester and Pontiac institutions before the expiration of their terms are "paroled." It is this law which is frequently criticised by the state's attorney, police department and others. Persons who are released under a suspended sentence before imprisonment are not paroled, but are "probationed," and if the newspapers would discriminate in the use of these terms they would greatly assist in relieving those who are placed on probation from receiving criticism which they do not deserve and which usually is not intended for them.

Judges do not "parole;" they "probation." Paroles are granted only by the State Board of Pardons. Therefore, there is no occasion for using the word "parole" or "paroled" in connection with our court proceedings.

#### MONKEY ESCAPES PENALTY

Little Billie Velotti was brought into Judge Dolan's Court not long ago, charged with mayhem—the maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members necessary in fighting—and thereby hangs a tale!

Billie is a monkey, and he was arrested for biting a girl. When he faced the judge (as he had been wont to "face the music"), he did so with an interested air and dignified silence, as becomes a defendant, while the bench and assistant state's attorney had an argumentative game of battle-dore and shuttlecock. To be sure, the monkey was excited enough to turn a somersault when various objections were entered, but he managed to control his muscular impulses when the bailiff rapped for order. He stood in tense and listening attitude, blinking his eyes like the shutter of a camera at the rate of about two hundred winks per minute, when Assistant States Attorney Malcolm Sterrett said: "Your honor, in order to obtain a conviction in this case against Billie Velotti, you will have to acknowledge the correctness of the Darwinian theory. That means that this monkey will have to be granted the full status of a human being. It would then be in contravention of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States that the defendant be discriminated against on account of previous state of servitude. It is not the intention of the state to consign this defendant to the penitentiary to expiate his offense. We believe it would meet the ends of justice and humanity to remove this defendant to the psychopathic hospital for treatment, as it probably can be demonstrated by any of my eminent colleagues in defense that this crime was a manifestation of arrested mental development."

When the last word had been said Billie turned an appealing, crucified

gaze, such as Simians, only, can effect, toward the judge, who responded by saying: "It is my best recollection that certain instances are cited by Blackstone where animals guilty of a crime were held not responsible for their deeds. I distinctly recall one such case, that of a baboon charged with murder. Therefore, I order the defendant discharged. I do this by adhering to legal precedent—*stare decisis*." When an interpreter had made this clear to Billie, he jumped down from the railing and ran chattering out of the court room.

Animals have many times been haled to the bar of justice in this and other countries. Herbert Spencer, in his *Descriptive Sociology*, quotes DyBoys as relating several instances of the prosecution of animals for crimes of one sort or another. It is stated that a cow was executed with all due ceremony, after conviction for a capital offense in 1546. Insects which ravaged a village were tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal in due form in 1587. Counsel was granted them and several months passed in the usual memoirs, pleadings and delays. They were finally condemned.

Berriat Saint-Prix enumerated over eighty cases of sentences of death or excommunication pronounced against animals, ranging from an ass to a grasshopper, between 1120 and 1741.

We are also reminded of the story told of a woman living near Paris, who, while counting her money as she walked along the street one day, dropped a note for 40 pounds. The bill was picked up by a young goatherd who happened to be passing with his herd of goats. As the boy was about to hand the bill to its owner, a goat grabbed it and immediately swallowed it; whereupon the woman accused the goatherd of having purposely fed her money to the animal, and called an officer. The young man and goat were arrested and taken before a magistrate. To prove his honesty, the goatherd offered to sacrifice the goat. The animal was killed and the banknote was recovered, somewhat damaged but with the number intact so that the woman was enabled to exchange it. The goatherd then demanded that the woman pay him the value of the goat, which she resolutely refused to do. The case is still pending in the courts, so we are told.



#### A PLEA FOR MERCY

"Your Honor, I have a wife and six little ones at home."

*From "Life"*

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

SOUTH BEND HUMANE SOCIETY—HUMANES  
ESSAY PRIZE OFFERS

TO THE PUPILS OF THE CITY SCHOOLS:

In order to awaken a deeper interest in nature study and encourage humane sentiment, this society now makes the following offers:

## Eight Prizes for Essays

Three prizes will be awarded in the second, third and fourth grades and three in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. In the second, third and fourth grades, prizes will be awarded for the first, second and third best, also in the fifth, sixth and seventh.

The pupil writing the best essay in each division will receive in addition to the cash prize, a beautiful silver, gold lined, cup engraved with the name of the Humane Society and the name of the winner. The cash prizes in each division will be \$4.00 for the first prize, \$3.00 for the second and \$2.00 for the third best.

A beautifully framed picture will be presented to the school building at which the winners of the prizes attend.

## Rules for Writing Prize Essays

The subjects are to be Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs, Cats, Birds or Wild Animals. Consisting of true incidents or their habits of daily life, or anything interesting and instructive.

Essays must be written with ink on ruled white paper, 8½x11 and on one side of the paper only, they must not contain less than 500 words nor more than 1,500, and the successful essays may be printed in the paper and read at the special exercises at the time of the public awarding of the prizes.

Each essay will be judged on its grammar, spelling, chirography, neatness and general literary merit, allowing due consideration for the age and grade of the writer. They must not be rolled, but preferably kept flat and must have a title, and be signed with name of writer, age, grade, school attended and name of teacher. They are to be delivered to H. A. Pershing, Secretary of the South Bend Humane Society, 203 E. Wayne Street, before May 1, 1915.

The prizes will be awarded at the public exercises to take place in June.

SOUTH BEND HUMANE SOCIETY,

Dr. S. L. Kilmer, President.

## TWO DOGS

FIRST PRIZE IN FIRST SECTION.

By Henry McNabb, aged eight, Coquillard school.

We have a dog whose name is Queen and she was once lost. The man that found her said that she had followed him to Elkhart, and so he kept her. One day when this man came to South Bend with the dog, my uncle got on his bicycle and followed them. He lost track of them at Thrush street. He went back to the place where he had lost them and then followed them to this man's daughter's house. There he got the dog. He took Queen to his house first, and then brought her to our house where she stays.

The next morning our neighbor saw Queen first and told my mother that she was back. She had gotten thinner since she had been away so long. She was glad to see us, too, for she was wagging her tail all the time.

About the fourth day after she had come back, she buried a half a loaf of bread in my garden, and dug lots of my onions out. She can shake hands. Sometimes my mother takes hold of Queen's fore paws and dances with her. She sleeps in the barn in a pile of hay or straw. She barks at every wagon that passes. She is a bull dog and weighs about 60 pounds and is white with brown spots.

Papa says that when Queen walks on his garden, that it looks like a cow's foot print. We are glad to have her back again, even if she does walk on the garden, and I hope she will never be lost again.

Our neighbor also has a nice dog. His name is Teddy. He is a fox terrier and is white with some black spots. He is about 18 inches long and about a foot high. He can do lots of tricks. These are what they are. He can walk on his hind legs with a pipe in his mouth and a hat on his head.

He jumps through his master's arms and will chase a ball. If he gets the ball when the boys are playing he will chew it up, for he has very hard teeth. He will let his master swing him around by his collar while Teddy holds fast with his teeth. He has a toy that he is fond of. His mistress calls it his "pretty."

One day my mother went to Teddy's house to tell something to his mistress, and when she got inside the lady said "Go get your pretty, Teddy," so the dog went in the other room and brought his pretty, then laid it down by my mother's feet. Another time I said "Up up!" and Teddy got up and started to walk. He once tried to catch two chickens. He really didn't catch any but he scared them away.

#### MY PET BANTAMS

##### FIRST PRIZE IN SECOND SECTION.

By Norma Stamm, aged 11, Colfax school.

One evening in the summer, I was very much surprised when my father took me to the hothouse to get some little chickens. It seemed very funny for a hothouse to keep them for they usually keep flowers, so the man took us, and showed us some and we picked out two little ones. I think they were about two weeks old. So we bought two of them and brought them home. Father had a very nice little coop made for them. They were very cute and oh! so tiny that we were afraid to touch them for fear we would hurt the dear little things. After they had been here a while we put them in a larger coop. We kept them very nice and clean, by cleaning the yard and coop. When they grew larger they were a rooster and a little hen.

How very interesting it was to watch them day by day, when the different colored feathers began to come. We could not help but notice the difference. How much prettier the rooster feathered out than the hen. The hen feathered out more or less

one color which was a dark brown, but the rooster had so much more beautiful plumage and bright colors, that he was considered to be a beauty by all who saw him. But with all his beauty he was so haughty and hateful. Every time anyone went near him, he wanted to fight which in the end made me partial to the little hen because she was so quiet. I will tell you how pretty the rooster's feathers are. The main part of his body was brown. His tail was such a beautiful shining green. He had black spots about his neck. These were brown leghorn bantams.

They were certainly a busy little pair always doing something. How very pleased I was on going down to the chicken house one day, when I looked in the small nest and there I found a tiny little egg. No one knows how pleased I was when I took it to my mother and she saw it. The hen laid quite a lot of them, about 24. When they got a little larger the eggs got larger, too. I am looking forward very much for some little bantams. I have set ten eggs which I hope will hatch. I always want little chickens because they are so cute and interesting.

With all my work and care I have grown to be very fond of my little pets, and no one can imagine how terrible I felt, when I got up a little over a week ago and found some one had stolen the little rooster. My father, brother and I started out and we hunted every place close around, but had to come back without it. We listened for him to crow thinking this would guide us to him but up to this time we have not heard it. It seems to me the person who took it must be very hard hearted to take them from each other, for the little hen seems to be so lonesome all alone. But I hope the eggs will hatch, then I can put them altogether and they will be company for each other. So this is the end of my story about my pets.



## CASES IN COURT

It was a sad looking little bay mare that the 37th Precinct Police called officers of the Humane Society to examine. When first seen the animal was hitched to a wagon loaded with contractors' tools, and the driver was lashing it with a wire whip. Mounted Officer Boles arrested the man.

Humane Officers Brayne and Mariotti found the horse very thin and weak and bleeding from about fifty small cuts on one hip and flank. The driver had rented the horse from another man whom the officers soon located, after which the horse was taken to owner's barn and laid off for a rest.

Judge Martin of the Shakespeare Avenue Court heard the evidence in the case and fined respondent \$15.00 and costs, amounting to \$21.00. The horse is being watched by the Society.

Record 105; Case 552.

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A man was reported for failing to support his wife and two children. Complainant stated that the man lived at his mother's home and made good money. The Society got into communication with the wife and told her that it would assist her in compelling her husband to provide for her and the family, if she wished to take action.

Later she wrote the Society a letter giving her address and that of her husband, and stating that he had not been in her home for ten months past and during that time had contributed nothing for the support of the family.

Humane Officer Brayne had a warrant issued for the man charging him with non-support of his wife and children. Case was tried before Judge Fisher, who ordered defendant to pay

\$7.00 per week to the Clerk of the Court of Domestic Relations, to be turned over to the wife, who will make her home with her parents.

Record 70; Case 119.

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A forlorn looking team of horses with noticeably bad sores on their shoulders, hitched to a ramshackle wagon loaded with junk, drew up to the curb on South Halsted St. a few days ago. When the driver attempted to urge the horses forward, emphasizing his wishes with lashes from a whip, they were unable to pull the load. Fortunately, a man in a nearby business house took in the situation and reported the condition of the horses to the Society over the telephone.

When Humane Officer Nolan reached the place, he was told by several people in the neighborhood that the horses had been unhitched from the wagon and led away by the owner. Mounted Officer Yunger was hailed and asked to overtake the team, which he soon did. Upon examination, Officer Nolan found the horses very much exhausted. He counted seven whip welts as large as his index finger on the left flank of one horse, a bad sore full four inches in diameter on left shoulder, as well as a sore between the front legs made by the constant rubbing of the harness; while the other horse had sores on both shoulders. The officer ordered the team taken to a nearby livery stable at once, for food and rest, which was done. The driver was placed under arrest.

The case was called in the Englewood Police Court the next morning

and three eye witnesses to the whipping and the struggle gave their testimony. The driver denied whipping the horses, but when Officer Nolan described the seven big welts that he found immediately after the whipping occurred, Judge Wade fined the man five dollars for each welt, amounting to \$35.00, and \$6.00 costs, which was paid. Horses were ordered laid off for a rest.

Record 105; Case 644.

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A woman with two little children, four and two years of age, complained that her husband expected her and the children to live on from fifteen to twenty-five cents a day, and that if she asked for more, he abused her.

Humane Officer Brayne took her to the Court of Domestic Relations and had a warrant issued for non-support.

When Judge Fisher heard the evidence, defendant was found guilty and was ordered to pay \$7.00 per week into the Court for the support of the wife and children.

Record 70; Case 285.

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A woman appealed for help to Miss Grimsby, Protective Officer of the Court of Domestic Relations, in regard to her husband, who drank and abused her and failed to support her and her two children, four and two years of age.

Miss Grimsby notified the Society and Humane Officer Brayne met the wife and had a warrant issued for the arrest of the husband.

Judge Fisher found defendant guilty of non-support and ordered him to stop drinking and turn over his wages to his wife. He was placed on probation for twelve months.

Record 70; Case 203.

The 18th Police Precinct arrested a man for cruelty to a poor old horse that was very thin and suffering with a sore foot. Humane Officer Miller examined the animal and testified at the trial which was held in the Englewood Court before Judge Flannigan. Defendant was fined \$5.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid by owner. Record 104; Case 187.

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A citizen had a man arrested at Riverview for working a team in bad condition, after which he telephoned the Society to ask for its assistance in the prosecution of the case.

Humane Officer McDonough went at once to see the horses. One, a big bay, had sores at fetlock and a bad collar sore; the other, a small animal, was thin and very lame in left fore leg.

Case was called and continued in order to bring owner of horses into Court. When finally called, Judge Hopkins heard the evidence. He dismissed the driver and fined owner \$5.00 and costs, \$13.00 in full, which was paid. The small horse, which was quite unfit for service, was humanely destroyed.

Record 105; Case 395.

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A woman reported that her husband contributed to the dependency of their child. Humane Officer Brayne took man into Court of Domestic Relations on charge of non-support.

Case called for trial before Judge Fisher, who found defendant guilty and ordered him to pay \$5.00 a week for support of his child.

Record 70; Case 186.

## DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue Chicago.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESS

### A PERIL TO HORSES

Will you kindly give publicity thru the columns of your paper to a very dangerous and generally fatal sickness to horses which is caused by the littering of team tracks with decayed and moldy potatoes at places where vegetable peddlers and others take potatoes and other vegetables from the cars in which they are shipped to the city.

During the last few days several cases have occurred in which horses have lost their lives by reason of the fact that they had eaten moldy potatoes while at the team tracks. Dr. George McKillip is authority for the statement that poison from moldy potatoes causes first sore throat, which develops into a paralysis of the throat, and this again develops into cerebro spinal meningitis, and the horse dies.

Three years ago many horses lost their lives from this cause before it was checked. It is, however, again becoming very common, and can be avoided by care on the part of a driver in not allowing the horse to eat vegetables, especially potatoes, that may be scattered around on the team tracks or streets.

It may be necessary to check horses up in order to prevent this, and where such a necessity exists, checking would seem to be the proper precaution to take, but in checking a horse care must also be taken that the horse is not checked too high so that it may injure or cause the animal to suffer pain. Check it only high enough to prevent it from reaching the ground.

Human beings are not in so much danger, for the reason that they cook potatoes before eating them, and this seems to cure the trouble.

The Society therefore desires to sound a warning to all horse owners to avoid and instruct their drivers to avoid the danger that lurks in the moldy, decayed potato that may be found on the team tracks or other places where potatoes and vegetables are handled.



# HUMANE ADVOCATE

SEPTEMBER, 1915

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



**MOTHER POLAR BEAR AND YOUNG**  
**Habitat Group in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.**

Although these bears are stuffed specimens and the Icelandic background, stage scenery, the taxidermy and mounting are so skillfully and realistically done as to defy detection in the photograph. Mr. Carl E. Akeley, of the American Museum, has advanced the art of taxidermy until it implies today a combination of the powers of the explorer, naturalist and sculptor. His original plan for an African Hall containing groups of animals from the jungle, involves principles of construction which strike a revolution in methods of exhibition and presage the future greatness of the educational museum.

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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## CAUSE OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE

The evolution of the horse, adapting it to live on the dry plains, probably went hand in hand with the evolution of the plains themselves. At the commencement of the Age of Mammals the western part of the North American continent was by no means as high above sea level as it now is. Great parts of it had but recently emerged, and the Gulf of Mexico still stretched far up the valley of the Mississippi. The climate at that time was probably very moist, warm and tropical, as is shown by the tropical forest trees, found fossil even as far as Greenland. Such a climate, with the low elevation of the land, would favor the growth of dense forests all over the country, and to such conditions of life the animals of the beginning of the mammalian period must have been adapted. During the Tertiary the continent was steadily rising above the ocean level, and at the same time other influences were at work to make the climate continually colder and drier. The coming on of a cold, dry climate restricted and thinned the forest and caused the appearance and extension of open, grassy plains. The ancient forest inhabitants were forced either to retreat and disappear with the forests, or to adapt themselves to the new con-

ditions of life. The ancestors of the horse, following the latter course, changed with the changing conditions, and the race became finally as we see it today, one of the most highly specialized of animals in its adaptation to its peculiar environment. At the end of the Age of Mammals the continents stood at a higher elevation than at present, and there was a broad land connection between Asia and North America, as well as those now existing. At this time the horse became cosmopolitan, and inhabited the plains of all the great continents, excepting Australia.

It is a question whether the direct ancestry of the modern horse is to be searched for in western America or in the little known interior plains of eastern Asia. It is also unknown why the various species which inhabited North and South America and Europe during the early part of the Age of Man should have become extinct, while those of Asia (horse and wild ass) and of Africa (wild ass and zebra) still survive. Man, since his appearance, has played an important part in the extermination of the larger animals; but there is nothing to show how far he is responsible for the disappearance of the native American species of horse.

## ORIGIN OF THE DOMESTIC HORSE

BY S. H. CHUBB

When animals are living under perfectly natural conditions, their physical structure is slowly modified by climate, topography of habitats and food supply as well as by many other forces. In the struggle for self-preservation among the competitors by which they are surrounded, they develop weapons of defense, or acquire speed mechanism or other means of escape. Thus what we may call natural, as opposed to artificial evolution, is controlled by a great variety of forces, while in a condition of domestication we have development directed in certain lines by man's intelligence.

In the light of researches made by Professors Ridgeway, Osborn and Ewart, there seems to be little doubt that the domestic horse has been derived from several wild types which have since become extinct as wild species. Of two at least we may be reasonably sure: one of Europe or north-western Asia, which has been called the Norseman's horse; the other from northern Africa, which Professor Ridgeway has called *Equus Libycus*.

There is abundant evidence to prove that in the late Quaternary during and after the Glacial Period, but nevertheless many thousands of years ago, prehistoric man chased and killed wild horses, using their flesh for food and possibly their skins for raiment. This period was followed by a second, during which wild horses were captured, broken to rude harness and driven. The rearing action of the horse skeleton in the group on exhibition in the Museum is designed to express unwilling subjection, and the position of the man, as if holding a bridle, intellectual control. The period of domestication passed insensibly into a third, that of artificial development, during which the horse was modified,

and is still being modified in various directions.

Under man's protection and management, changes are brought about in domestic animals with considerable control and much more rapidly than under perfectly natural conditions. Through training and careful selection in breeding, speed has been greatly increased in the race horse, weight and strength have been developed in the draft horse, while the Shetland pony has been reduced to a most diminutive size.

The intimate relations which have thus existed between the horse and man have influenced both, and it is generally acknowledged by students of mankind that the subjugation of the horse and his adoption, both as a means of transportation and as an aid in agriculture, have been factors of the greatest importance in the later development of the human race.

## THE ARABIAN HORSE

Of all the many types of horses probably the one most universally admired and loved is the Arabian, with its marvelous grace and beauty, great intelligence, perfection of anatomical mechanism, fleetness and endurance. The question may well be asked, whence comes this superiority?

The great fondness and care with which the Arabs have bred their horses for many hundreds of years have undoubtedly done much for the elevation of the stock; but more than this it is shown almost conclusively that the Arab was blessed with a wonderfully fine natural species on which to exercise his care. On this point Professor William Ridgeway of Cambridge University, has given us an immense mass of most convincing evidence.

There are many reasons, traditional and historical, as well as zoological, for believing that the Arabian horse,



or as Professor Ridgeway has called it, the Libyan horse, is an origin entirely separate from the very much inferior northern or Norseman's horse, and that its native home was not in Arabia but northern Africa, where it was domesticated by the ancient Libyans, in all probability as early as 2000 B. C.

The Egyptians also knew full well the value of domestic horses. "Egypt was, in fact, famous for its breed of horses which were not less excellent than numerous, and we find that they were exported to other countries, Judea, Syria, and to the Kings of the Hittites." It is very clear too, from Egyptian art, that these horses were also of the North African, or as we would say today, Arabian type. It has been the constant infusion of this Libyan blood which has tended to improve our commoner horses for these many centuries.

Published by the American Museum of Natural History.

### THE BIRTH OF THE HORSE

(From the Arabic.)

When Allah's breath created first

The noble Arab steed—

The conqueror of all his race

In courage and in speed—

To the South-wind He spake: From thee

A creature shall have birth,

To be the bearer of my arms

And my renown on earth.

Then to the perfect horse He spake:

Fortune to thee I bring;

Fortune, as long as rolls the earth,

Shall to thy forelock cling.

Without a pinion winged thou art,

And fleetest with thy load;

Bridled art thou without a rein,

And spurred without a goad.

—*Bayard Taylor.*

### THE "RABIES" SCARE

At various times throughout the year a panic strikes the people on the subject of "mad dogs," "rabies" and "hydrophobia." It is therefore important that the intelligent citizen should know a few brief, practical facts on that subject. Much needless mental distress may thus be avoided.

(1) "Hydrophobia" (rabies in the human being) is a disease so rare that it does not appear in the mortality reports. In animal refuges everywhere the attendants, handling thousands of dogs, are constantly being bitten by dogs sick and well, and not a single case of hydrophobia results.

Many well-known physicians of long practice in cities have never been able to find a genuine case. Such are Dr. Dulles of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Hearn of Jefferson Medical College and Dr. Mays of the Philadelphia Polyclinic. They found, however, many "simulated" cases, caused by mental suggestion and fear.

(2) The vast majority of the cases called "rabies" in the dog are not that disease, which is the rarest known among animals. They are, instead, disorders caused by heat, thirst, fear, worms in the stomach, etc. The symptoms of epilepsy in the dog at a certain stage cannot be distinguished from those of true rabies. The dog actually rabid runs straight ahead, does not turn aside to attack people if unprovoked, and does not froth at the mouth.

(3) Most important of all, the only certain method of finding out whether a dog is rabid is to keep it alive and watch developments. The inoculation of other animals with matter from the dead animal as a test is a fallacy.

cious method, as the symptoms of meningitis and other disorders thus caused are practically identical with those of rabies. Furthermore, the diagnosis by post-mortem examination of the brain is by no means conclusive. Laboratory experts differ among themselves in regard to the so-called "Negri bodies," supposed to indicate the presence of the disease.

(4) As to the "Pasteur treatment," many of the brightest medical minds of the age repudiate it as both unscientific and dangerous. The names of Richardson, Gordon, Thornton and Tait, of England; Von Frisch, of Vienna; Peter and Lutaud, of France; and the Philadelphia expert on the subject, Dr. Charles W. Dulles, carry considerable weight.

In the archives of a London society there is a constantly revised list, called the "Pasteurian Hetacomb," containing, with all necessary details, the names of over 3,000 people who have died of hydrophobia under the Pasteur treatment. In many of these cases the animal remained alive and well. The inference is therefore strong that in many at least of these cases the patient died not from the bite, but from the treatment.

(5) The Pasteurian system is carried on under conditions of atrocious cruelty to animals.

(6) A very large proportion (about 90 per cent) of people who have been bitten by actually rabid animals recover with no medical treatment whatever. Rabies is no more frequent in hot weather than in cold.

J. M. GREENE.

Dorchester, July 7.

### MAD DOGS AND WORMS

(Arnold F. George in *Health Culture*)

Some eight years ago the Klondike was the scene of the greatest mad dog scare I ever read or heard of. It reached a point where women and children were ordered by the police to stay indoors, while at every fork of the trail all over that country was stationed a constable with a gun shooting every stray dog which appeared.

Dead dogs lay on every hand. Numerous men and women were badly bitten, at least one man died "raving and frothing, and refusing water."

In humility I confess that as editor of the leading paper in Alaska, I had unwillingly accentuated the foolish scare. I admit having myself suggested the shooting of dogs later taken up by the police.

I admit anticipating a fearful epidemic of hydrophobia among the scores of bitten men and women. I admit a great alarm in myself.

When the panic had reached its highest I was approached by—yes, in justice let me give his true name—Mark Brady. Mark is a man who was living with the Indians in the interior of Alaska long before there was a Klondike. He provoked my contempt by the flat assertion that there never had been a single case of rabies in Alaska. This when our Dawson panic was, as I have said, at its highest.

To cut a long story short, he insisted that all that was the matter with dogs was worms. He declared it being winter the dogs could not get grass to eat and being owned by greenhorns—"Chee Chalikas" he called them—the dogs were not being fed a substitute for the grass—moose hide or caribou with the hair on. And the dogs being strange to the country had not learned to hunt and thus get fresh hides for themselves.

Moreover another substitute, bones, was impossible for them to get, the

dogs being too numerous for the little meat eaten in the camp. All this, he said, resulted in the worms with which all dogs are infested. Getting the upper hand, forming great clots, stopping the bowels, perforating the intestine, and so driving the dogs mad.

He challenged me as an editor to come with him and investigate the next dog killed. Hardly were we outside my office when a pistol shot announced another dog killed. We found the dog still warm and easily opened, and a knob of maggots in the intestine as big as my two fists.

The bowel was perforated in fifteen places, with worms in the peritoneal cavity. I thought perhaps this was a mere coincidence.

However, by following the shots, in two days I had, myself, or through Mark Brady, opened fifteen newly killed rabid dogs, all with the typical symptoms—biting at everything blindly, foaming at the mouth, refusing water, biting their masters, running amuck, seeking solitude, etc.; and in every case investigated I found worms or maggots in great clots stopping the bowel; in half the cases I found perforations.

In a very few days I had allayed the scare. Hay, hide, and bones fed to the dogs caused the madness to disappear as rapidly as it had arisen. And that was the last of rabies in the Klondike.

I believe as firmly as I believe anything that the one man who died with alleged rabies, after being bitten, was frightened to death. I believe with Mark Brady that there never was a case of rabies in the north.

Indians, when through neglect, they have some of their dogs run amuck, catch them, harness them, work, and feed them hide. When the Indians get bitten, as is frequently the case, they only laugh. I have yet to hear of the first Indian dying from dog bites.

All this I published in Dawson, Yukon Territory, in allaying the scare and, while not all believed, you would be laughed out of court to day up there if you cried "mad dog" on account of any canine, no matter how he acted.

Wretchedness and despair are not confined to the human race alone. I can never forget the beseeching look—more eloquent and pathetic than that in any human face—given me by a homeless dog.

Who shall venture to assert that the frenzy which (through our misunderstanding of his rights and needs) afflicts the dog, may not, in just though unconscious retribution be reflected back again upon us?

#### BEAVER DAM 150 YEARS OLD

How long will a beaver dam last? At least a hundred and fifty years, is the conclusion of the Conservation Commission, as the result of an examination of trees growing upon a very old dam in the vicinity of Eighth Lake in the Fulton Chain.

Scrub white cedars on this dam were cut down, in order to count their annual growth rings, by W. C. Talmage, of Camp Waubesa, Seventh Lake, whose study of beavers during the last thirty years has taken him over many of the wild portions of the United States and Canada. A section of one just received by the commission is nine inches in diameter and shows 125 annual rings. Others as large as sixteen inches have rotted in the center until they are mere shells, whose age can only be guessed at.

On the supposition that the trees could not have taken root upon the dam until it had become covered with humus from dead leaves or silt washed on by the stream, it is believed by the commission that the dam dates back certainly to 1765, before the power of the Iroquois Confederacy was broken, and when the Adirondacks were still their beaver hunting country of apparently inexhaustible supply. Then every stream held evidence of their skill, and the pelts that they supplied even passed for currency at Fort Orange and New York.

In their old haunts along the Fulton Chain they are coming into their own again, until they have become one of the prime attractions of the region.

## MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

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Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from August 1st, 1915, to August 31, 1915:

## CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children .....	136
Children involved .....	454
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	216
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	4
In Domestic Court.....	7
All non-support cases.	
6 discharged and defendants reprimanded.	
1 defendant sent to House of Correction.	
In police courts.....	2
1 disorderly conduct—discharged.	
1 non-support of wife and child.	
Defendant fined \$25.00 and costs. Sent to House of Correction to work out fine.	
In Morals Court.....	1
Pandering. Defendant discharged on marriage being performed.	
Persons admonished .....	65
Parents intemperate (father).....	32
Parents intemperate (mother).....	5
Parents deceased (father).....	8
Parents deceased (mother).....	7
Parents in prison.....	3
Children deserted by father.....	23
Children deserted by mother.....	1
Children neglected by father.....	53
Children neglected by mother.....	15
Felonies: Assaults .....	2
Number of persons admonished.....	65



## ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	376
Animals involved and relieved.....	853
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	91
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	34
Abandoned and incurable horses killed.....	40
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	37
Teamsters and others admonished.....	76
Cases prosecuted.....	13
Fines imposed, \$281.00, and costs, \$48.00.....	\$329.00
Working horses with sores.....	24
Working horses that are lame.....	16
Working horses that are weak and thin.....	8
Sick, old or injured animals.....	65
Dogs humanely destroyed.....	9
Cats humanely destroyed.....	28
Animals sent to veterinary surgeons.....	19
Animals abandoned.....	6
Horses ordered properly harnessed and harness properly adjusted.....	1
Horses ordered shod.....	1
Animals overloaded.....	6
Animals overworked and overdriven.....	7
Animals beaten.....	10
Animals tortured.....	7
Animals abused.....	25
Failing to provide feed and shelter.....	9
Barns inspected.....	25
Animals examined.....	631
Animals involved.....	853
Teamsters and others admonished.....	76
Excavations visited.....	18
Roadways repaired and improved.....	2
Poultry involved.....	340
Birds involved.....	6
Pigeons involved.....	1

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DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,  
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

## HUMANE ADVOCATE

### CHILDREN'S CORNER



#### THE CHILDREN'S FOUNTAIN

The gong sounded for recess. Long lines of children filed down the stairs and out into the warm sunshine. It was a sultry September day, too hot to make the usual romping games enjoyable, and the children gathered in groups in the shadow of the trees.

"It's too hot to play," said Camilla, "let alone study."

"I should say so," agreed Ruth. "I don't see why they need to start school so early in the fall, anyway."

"Come on, let's get a drink," suggested Mary, starting for the hydrant.

"Oh, look at that poor tired horse," cried Camilla, pointing to the street where a jaded horse was struggling under a heavy load. "I wish we could give him a nice cool drink. I know he would feel better for it."

"Wouldn't it be lovely if there was a fountain right in front of the school-house," said Ruth, "so that horses and

dogs and birds—and people, too—could have a drink when they feel thirsty?"

"Why not!" cried Mary, clapping her hands, enthusiastically. "Let us get up a club and raise the money to buy one."

"Do you suppose we could?" asked Camilla doubtfully.

"Of course we could," said Mary. "You know, teacher says 'where there is the will there is a way.' Let us go and ask her about it, now."

The children rushed into the building, quite forgetting their discomfort in the interest of the new plan.

Miss Park listened to their eager speech and saw her opportunity to combine a practical lesson in civics with one in thought for the comfort of others.

"It is an excellent idea, girls," she said, "and perfectly feasible. I won-

der that we had not thought of it before. What would you think of charging an admission fee for our Thanksgiving entertainment and raising the money to buy the fountain in that way?"

"The very thing!" cried Mary, her face flushing with excitement.

"What fun it will be!" exclaimed Camilla, fairly dancing with glee.

"How much do you suppose a fountain costs?" asked practical Ruth.

"There is a fountain, both simple and serviceable, which can be erected for \$140.," replied Miss Park. "It is made of iron, and furnishes a continuous flow of water for people, horses and smaller animals—But there is the gong! Go to your seats now, and we will talk of this another time."

The next day Miss Park presented the plan to the entire room and enlisted the enthusiastic interest of each girl and boy.

"First of all," said Miss Park, "we must choose a location for the fountain; then, obtain permission from the

neighboring property owners, and from the Street Commissioner to erect it. But I shall expect you, yourselves, to take charge of all the necessary business."

This, the children gladly did. Furthermore, they interested so many people in the object of the entertainment that the desired amount was realized.

At last, the eventful day dawned when the completed fountain was ready for service. It was a happy group of boys and girls that gathered together on the morning of the dedication. Mary had been chosen to give a brief history of the undertaking; a well-known man made a speech; and then, the children all joined in singing "America," after which, the flow of water in the fountain was turned on.

Scarcely had the basins filled before a team of horses and several dogs stopped to refresh themselves with the cool, sparkling water. From that day to this, the children's fountain has been a well-spring of blessing to all thirsty passers-by.



## A TRAGEDY OF THE WOODS

Up at Long Lake, in the Adirondacks, where a number of the artists of the Metropolitan and other musicians have been spending their summer, some children came out of the forest and found a pretty little humming bird dead. The little ones ranged in years from three to eleven.

Reverently they picked the beautiful bird from the ground and decided to bury it with all honor.

The youngest suggested giving the bird a wake, with candles.

The others, however, said that they thought that would take too long and that the time would be better devoted to making a cross of wild flowers.

They dug a grave, which they covered with stones and put the cross at the head.

Then they sang a song and the oldest one sprinkled earth over the grave and said:

"Dust to dust, and ashes to ashes."

Unknown to the children, Botta, the tenor of the Metropolitan, had come up behind them, had heard what was going on, and so the people on the lake heard a glorious voice joining in the simple ceremony. Presently there arose from the lake another voice—that of a great soprano. It was Mme. Gina Ciaparelli Viafora, who had also learned of the funeral, had taken a boat, and, impersonating the Spirit of the Waters, had lent the glory of her song.

Over the little grave is a card:

In Memory of the

HUMMING BIRD.

Died Sept. 2, 1915.

Erected by his loving friends,

Marjorie Freund

Helen Ward

Paul Kempf, Jr.

Louise Reagan

One little one, before the grave was closed, put in a radish and a piece of cake, to help the little bird on its "long journey to Paradise," as she said. Thus in the twentieth century a cus-

tom survives which goes back to ancient times, when with the dead they buried food and drink to take them to their journey to the Far Beyond.

Surely no little humming bird ever got so sweet a funeral, and surely, too, the incident is one of many that could be told which shows us that in the hearts of the children of the rising generation love and sympathy exist, which may give us hope that the time will come when they will bloom and cover the graves in which are buried the horrors of Armageddon.—Musical America.

JENNIE WREN AND THE  
PHONOGRAPH

One morning we noticed a little wren taking twigs into the garage. The bird would alight on the top of the slightly ajar door, and, finding a place wide enough, slip through with a downward sweep. To our surprise, Jennie Wren abandoned her half-built nest on a beam of the garage, and came nearer, right up on the porch, where she built herself two nests, one on each side of a corner post, and here we made her close acquaintance.

Just inside the window stood a phonograph, and Jennie Wren liked the music. A song called "Birds of Spring," in which was a singing canary, proved her favorite. Whenever this was played, she stood on the plum tree, only five or six feet away, and sang with the bird in the record. It was puzzling to tell which was the real and which the phonograph bird.

At almost any hour of the day Jennie Wren may be seen hopping about the porch or perched on the plum tree. Her nests seem to be mere playthings; she builds a little, first on one, then on another, and has started two more that we know about.

So dependable is Jennie Wren that last week when a party of campfire girls came to call we put on the bird record, hoping to so introduce her to our guests. Sure enough, in a moment, her cheery little song rang out with the record one, and there she sat half hidden by plum leaf, but merrily welcoming the song of the bird she never saw.—C. S. Monitor.





Horse found in extremely weak and emaciated condition, suffering from starvation, sores, cuts and bruises, humanely destroyed by the Society.

The case of a horse with a broken leg was reported by the 17th Precinct Police. The horse had been abandoned and owner was unknown. Dr. Thwaite, V. S., examined the horse and advised putting it out of its suffering. Ambulance Officer Mariotti shot the animal and death was instantaneous.

Record 105; Case 613.

It was reported that a small bay mare was sick and unable to get up from the ground where it had fallen. It was thought the animal had been abandoned.

Officer Mariotti examined the horse and located the owner, who gave an order to have the horse destroyed, which the officer did.

Record 106; Case 30.

Another case of an abandoned horse was that reported by the 23rd Precinct Police. Humane Officers Brayne and Mariotti found the horse down on the street, too sick and weak to rise. The animal was literally covered with whip marks and the shoes had been removed. The owner could not be found, but the officers destroyed the horse.

Record 106; Case 180.

A peddler was arrested by Officer Lashill for cruelty to a horse and the Society asked to prosecute the case.

Humane Officer Nolan responded to the call but the horse—a small bay mare, old and thin in flesh, with sore on back and bad cut on one foot—had died before he reached the place in question.

Officer Lashill, the complaining

witness, said the driver had unharnessed the horse and turned it loose in the street, because it was too sick to work; and that he (the driver) had secured another horse in its place. The officer had followed the driver and asked him to secure a veterinary to care for the disabled horse. Upon refusal to do this, the officer put the man under arrest, and notified the Society.

When the case came to trial, Judge Wade, after hearing the testimony of the witness, fined the prisoner \$200 and costs.

Record 106; Case 19.

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Mr. Capron of the Knox Motor Co. was instrumental in saving a horse belonging to the Quigley Express that was badly injured on Michigan Avenue. Mr. Capron ordered the driver to remove the harness and put the horse in a nearby barn, while he, himself, lost no time in notifying the Society of the condition and location of the horse.

Officers Brayne and Mariotti drove to the place in question and the horse was removed to Dr. McKillip's Hospital where it was treated and made well.

Record 105; Case 583.

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Complaint was made of a horse attached to a wagon of a North Side Ice Company. Upon examination by an officer of the Society, the horse was found to be deformed—a hunchback—but in good health and condition if not in good form.

Record 106; Case 66.

A cat imprisoned on a window sill of a building on Federal Street owes its rescue to the prompt action of Mr. Chas. P. Osborn, and the ingenuity of Humane Officers McDonough and Mariotti.

When notified of the case, the officers drove to the place in the Society's auto runabout. The cat, hungry and frightened, was visible on the window sill of a third story window. The window was in a room belonging to a man, the owner of the cat, who had padlocked his door and gone away. None of the other windows in the building were near enough to enable the officers to get within reach of the cat. As a last resort they secured a plank which they lowered by means of a clothes line looped over each end from the roof of the building until one end rested on the sill occupied by the cat and the other on the ledge of another window in an adjoining building. Although the plank rested at an angle of 45 degrees, one window being on a much higher level than the other, the cat was intelligent and courageous enough to seize the opportunity for escape, and quickly, tho tremblingly, walked up the plank into the open window to safety. The family, thru whose window the rescue had been effected, volunteered to take the cat and care for it, which they did.

Record 106; Case 158.

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Mr. L. A. Shover reported the case of a dog that was in a suffering, helpless condition from a broken back. Humane Officer McDonough humanely destroyed the dog.

Record 105; Case 474.

## FORM OF REPORT

To be filled in and sent to The Illinois Humane Society each month by the Branch Societies and Special Agents in Illinois. Such reports will have a stimulating effect on the work throughout the State and bring the various organizations and agencies into closer touch and co-operation.

Name of Society.....  
 Location: City..... County.....  
 Names of Officers: { President .....  
                           { Treasurer .....  
                           { Secretary .....  
 Number of Members..... Is Society Incorporated?.....  
 Name of Special Agent.....

REPORT OF WORK FROM.....TO.....

### CHILD WORK

Number of complaints regarding children received.....  
 " " investigations made .....  
 " " children involved .....  
 " " cases where cruelty was found to exist.....  
 " " children benefited through action of Society or Special Agents.....  
 " " children taken from homes.....  
 " " children placed in institutions.....  
 " " children placed in homes.....  
 " " children taken into court.....  
 " " cases of parents or others prosecuted in court for cruelty to children.....  
 " " persons fined..... Amount of fines and costs, \$.....  
 " " persons committed to jail or House of Correction.....  
 " " children disposed of through agency of Juvenile Court.....

### ANIMAL WORK

Number of complaints regarding animals received.....  
 " " investigations made .....  
 " " animals involved .....  
 " " cases where cruelty was found to exist.....  
 " " persons admonished .....  
 " " animals benefited through action of Society or Special Agents.....  
 " " animals laid up from service.....  
 " " animals humanely destroyed.....  
 " " persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....  
 Amount of fines imposed, \$..... and costs, \$.....  
 Number of persons committed to jail or House of Correction.....

# THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 384 and 7005

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH  
MISS RUTH EWING  
CHARLES E. MURISON  
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT  
JOHN L. SHORTALL  
SOLOMON STURGES  
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

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(Term expiring 1915)

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....1906	JOHN T. STOCKTON.....1908
JOHN L. SHORTALL.....1905	MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHER-
JOHN A. SPOOR.....1902	LAND .....1908
A. A. SPRAGUE, II.....1907	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....1907
MRS. M. B. STARRING.....1894	MRS. JAMES M. WALKER....1876

(Term expiring 1916)

GEORGE E. ADAMS.....1876	MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE....1904
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS.....1904	MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.....1901
JOSEPH ADAMS.....1906	THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.....1908
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....1901	CHARLES C. CURTISS.....1913
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....1904	RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.....1912
SOLOMON STURGES.....1913	

(Term expiring 1917)

MISS RUTH EWING.....1903	CHARLES E. MURISON.....1900
HENRY L. FRANK.....1880	FERD. W. PECK.....1876
HENRY N. HART.....1879	MRS. FERD. W. PECK.....1878
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.....1888	HOWARD E. PERRY.....1907
HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....1907	

## COUNSEL

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT

JOHN L. SHORTALL

JOHN P. WILSON, JR.

## EDITOR, HUMANE ADVOCATE

MISS RUTH EWING

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STUART N. DEAN

GEORGE W. MILLER  
GEORGE NOLAN

MICHAEL McDONOUGH

## Stenographers:

MISS KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL

MISS ROSETTA HILL

MISS JENNIE SPANGGAARD

Fountain Department: OSCAR E. SPLIID

Ambulance Department: ALADINO MARIOTTI

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. DOUCE



# HUMANE ADVOCATE

OCTOBER, 1915



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY  
CHICAGO



MAIN OFFICE  
Where callers are welcomed and complaints are received verbally or by mail.

# Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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VOL. X

OCTOBER, 1915

No. 12

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## THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

BY KATHERINE MACMAHON

It is not safe to beat a horse in Chicago. Some one is sure to see, who will put the Humane Society "on the job." If you feel that you must beat your horse, go to Turkey, or Siam, or Patagonia, but don't stay in Chicago—the Humane Society will get on your trail. In 1914 alone, over 33,000 animals were relieved by its ministrations.

It originated in 1869, in the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but owing to the large amount of work it did for children, it was changed, 1877, to The Illinois Humane Society, having authority over cases of cruelty to both children and animals. It prosecutes cases which violate Illinois' statutes relating to cruelty, it orders the destruction of disabled animals, and administers sharp rebukes to offenders. The Society has its own attorney, but it also works with the City Prosecutor and the State's Attorney. It keeps in close touch with all relief agencies and all courts that administer the cruelty laws, and co-operates with them.

Among the various forms of cruelty to children that the Society deals with are beating, kicking, assault, contributing to the dependency and delin-

quency, bastardy, abandonment, failure to provide for family, improper guardianship, crime against children, abuse resulting from drunkenness and insanity. In the list of cruelties practised on animals, one shudders to read what horrors the human mind can devise: beating with stick, club, shovel, or gas pipe, knocking eyes out, cutting ears, stabbing, abandoning sick horses, overdriving and overloading, torturing horses, failing to provide food and shelter, chopping off leg, cutting out tongue, working sick and sore horses, doping horses for sale, throwing knife at dog, shooting dogs in sport, poisoning dogs and cats, pouring turpentine on cats, tormenting hens, starving goats, poisoning chickens and pigs.

Horses and dogs furnish the majority of cases, but cats, cows, goats, sheep, and poultry have been relieved from suffering too. Complaints come into the office of cruelty to parrots, pigeons, hens, turtles, lobsters, crawfish, frogs, alligators, and chameleons. At one time, the Society was instrumental in giving aid to a number of elephants performing in a circus. Twice a day these huge creatures were made to slide down an inclined plane into a pool of water, and they seemed

so frightened every time, and wailed so pitifully, that a humane officer was called to investigate. He found that the elephants' feet were full of large splinters from the wooden plank, causing great pain. The toboggan performance was promptly suppressed.

These figures for the year of February 1, 1914, to January 31, 1915, will give an idea of the extent of the Humane Society's work:

#### Children

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,328
Children involved .....	3,329
Children rescued and conditions remedied .....	1,350
Children temporarily placed in institutions .....	129
Children disposed of through Juvenile Court .....	51

#### Animals

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	3,806
Animals relieved .....	33,578
Horses laid up as unfit for service...	1,131
Cases prosecuted .....	140

Although most of the cases reported are among the poor foreign population, several shocking cases of cruelty to step-children have been discovered in palatial homes. Prosecutions for cruelty are conducted in the Juvenile Court, the Court of Domestic Relations, and the regular Municipal Courts. Where it is possible, children are kept in their own homes, and various relief agencies are asked to assist in making the homes better. Sometimes the parents are so undesirable, and the homes so bad, that it is necessary to place children in institutions, or to put them in private homes under the supervision of a probation officer. Many families have been brought in touch with the new Mothers' Pension Law, by which the State gives a widow money enough to maintain a home for her children.

The membership list of the Humane Society contains some of Chicago's oldest names. The President is Mr. John L. Shortall, successor to his father, Hon. John G. Shortall. Among the Governing Members are

the names of Armour, Blackstone, Blair, Bartlett, Fargo, Field, Leiter, MacVeagh, Medill, Peck, Pullman, Ryerson. Business and manufacturing companies employing horses form a large proportion of the annual membership.

The Society is supported by contributions and the income from bequests. Its total income for 1914 was \$18,807.67, and its expenditure, \$18,807.40.

An Executive Committee conducts the work of the Society, with the aid of special humane officers. These officers are policemen, created especially for this duty. They can procure the arrest of any person caught in an act of cruelty, and carry out the Society's order as to the disposal of injured animals and neglected children. The Humane Society can send its agents to prosecute cruelty in any part of the State, but, as a rule, it prefers to work outside of Chicago through its branch organizations and affiliated agencies, of which there are some 45 or 50.

THE HUMANE ADVOCATE, its monthly publication, gives interesting features of the Society's work from month to month. The purpose of the little magazine is to "inculcate humane sentiment, and give practical information concerning humane subjects." No charge is made for the periodical, as it is supported out of the Society's income, and it is sent gratis to members, newspapers, schools, judges, public officials, and all members of the police department.

The office of the Humane Society is an old-fashioned residence, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, presented to the Society in 1893, by a group of prominent citizens, including Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour, Timothy B. Blackstone, A. C. Bartlett, Otho S. A. Sprague, and George M. Pullman. The house itself has an interesting history. It was built in 1857 by John



L. Wilson, editor of the "Old Reliable," now the Chicago Evening Journal. For years it was a centre of fashionable life, being one of the few houses that escaped the great fire of 1871. Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, was a guest there many a time, and Governor Richard J. Oglesby and General Grant visited also. At one time it was the headquarters of General Sheridan. The old-fashioned beauty of wood-work, staircase, and ceiling affords a picturesque background to the Humane Society, now installed there.

On the first floor are the general offices, on the second the committee and editorial rooms, where meetings are held once a month for the Executive Members. The house officer and his family occupy the third story, and a room is devoted to the use of the ambulance driver. A stable and garage are in the rear of the building.

Cases of cruelty are reported in three ways, by telephone, by letter, or by personal visit. They are received by the superintendent or the house officer, and turned over to the humane officers for investigation. Each officer has a section of the city under his supervision, and takes charge of the cases which belong in his district. As soon as he sees a case personally, he makes a report at the office, and further action is determined. If a case is to be prosecuted, a warrant must be sworn out, and the offender arrested. Horses that have outlived their usefulness must be humanely destroyed, other horses must be laid off from work. In child cases, the officers must get in touch with the proper relief organizations. Every morning the officers meet with the superintendent to make reports and receive orders. While they are out on their duties they telephone to the office every half-hour, to get any other complaints that may have come in during their absence. The volume

of the work varies; sometimes as many as forty or fifty cases come into the Humane Society in a day, and then again there will be few complaints.

The Society maintains a splendid ambulance service, for the relief of sick and disabled horses. A horse ambulance is used for the loop, and a motor ambulance for long hauls. The service is available at any hour of the day or night, and although a charge is made, when people are able to pay, it is offered just as freely to those who can give nothing, the main purpose being to help the suffering animal as promptly as possible. The motor ambulance, built to order in 1913, is excellently adapted for the comfort of injured horses; it is cushioned inside, and the wheels are rubber-tired. The most frequent calls for this service are in cases of spinal meningitis, pneumonia, blood poisoning, broken leg, and sprained ankle.

Sixty fountains are maintained by the Humane Society in the City of Chicago. Constant expenditure of money and expert attention is given to this important branch of the work, for everyone who has been engaged in humane activity recognizes the great need of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures. After experimenting with many designs, the Society has adopted a model for an iron fountain that is simple, durable, and inexpensive; the basin is so low that the tongues of wagons will not hit it, thus obviating a cause that has destroyed a number of fine fountains. A bowl at the bottom can be reached by dogs and small animals. The water flows continuously, thus keeping fresh and clean. A simple mechanical device (a twisted pipe) inserted in the basin, creates a whirling motion in the water that prevents freezing, and disposes of froth and dirt. Glanders, a common horse disease, is communicated by spittle left in drinking

troughs, and this danger is done away with in the Humane Society's design. Ten fountains run even in the coldest weather, and a plumber is employed to keep them from freezing.

For several years, the Society has conducted public lectures in its assembly hall, lectures on practical subjects pertaining to humane work, such as Juvenile Problems, Causes of Delinquency and Dependency, Child Labor, Laws concerning Cruelty to Children, Barn Rules and Regulations, Diseases of Horses, Feeding of Horses, Harnessing of Horses. Charles C. Healey, formerly Captain of the mounted squad of City Police, now Chief of Police in Chicago, is deeply interested in humane work, and has given valuable assistance to the cause of child and animal protection.

The relation of a few recent cases handled by the Humane Society will illustrate the work that is constantly being done: A man, prosecuted for cruelty, had been a coachman in a private family, but was discharged. He determined to revenge himself. Learning that the horse he had cared for was kept in a livery stable, he secured employment at that place, gained access to the animal, and cut out its tongue. The animal had to be destroyed, and its tormentor was found and punished.

A complaint was made of cruelty to some chameleons which were chained to a board and sold to passers-by for "living ornaments." The owner was warned to stop this practice, or face arrest. He gave up the chameleon business.

A man was arrested on complaint of a humane officer for driving a very lame horse, quite unfit for service. It was old and thin, suffering from a sore back and badly worn-down hoofs. The man was brought into court, fined \$10.00 and costs, \$16.00 in all. Judge Wade, who heard the case, expressed great indignation, saying that while most animals can escape from cruel

masters, the horse is practically a prisoner, and at the mercy of his owner. In this case, mercy was notably absent.

One of the worst forms of cruelty is "doping" horses for sale. A "horse shark" was recently brought to justice by a man he had swindled. The complainant stated that he had purchased the horse for \$60.00, and it had seemed young, spirited, sound, and with good wind. The following day the horse literally collapsed. It had been drugged heavily, until its appearance and action had entirely changed, but the reaction caused great sickness. The seller of the horse refused to return the money. The Society ordered an examination by a veterinary surgeon, who pronounced the animal twenty-eight years old, thin, weak, broken-down, and utterly unable to work. The seller was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, fined \$25.00 and costs, and sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

A man was reported for abusing his wife and children, and failing to support them. The wife stated that her husband had struck her and a three-months old baby, while he was drunk, had kicked them viciously and turned them out-of-doors. The baby's face was covered with blood from the violent blow. The man was fined \$200.00 and sent to the "Bridewell." The United Charities gave help to the destitute family.

Another man was arrested for beating his one year old child until its face was black and blue. When the humane officer examined it, he found bruises, scratches and finger marks all over the body. This was to punish the baby for crying. The case was called in the Court of Domestic Relations and a fine of \$100.00 was imposed.

A care-worn and overworked woman complained that her husband did not provide for the family, but stayed in bed all the time, while she worked

from early morning until late at night to support the three children. When the humane officer called to investigate, he found the man comfortable in bed, although it was nearly noon, and he was well and able-bodied. He was arrested for contributing to the dependency of his children. During the trial it was discovered that he was not of sound mind, although perfectly harmless. He was committed to an insane hospital, and the Charities were asked to assist the family.

A father and mother and their six children were found living in a chicken coop in the rear of a saloon. This had been their home for a year and a half, and the youngest child was born there. There was no food, no fuel, and but three pieces of dilapidated furniture. Through the activity of the Humane Society, enough money was provided to move the family from their strange dwelling into a neat little cottage, and to supply food and clothing. Barely had this been done when the father died. The mother was a cripple and unable to work and there was nothing to do but send the children to different homes and institutions. Two of the children were adopted, and the baby was left with the mother.

A particularly terrible case was reported last June, the brutal beating of an eight year old girl by her drunken father. There were four children in the family, all subjected to cruel treatment, but this little girl seemed to be the special object of her father's rage. At one time, he beat her so violently that blood flowed from her mouth and ears. A neighbor, hearing the agonized cries, had run into the house and carried the child away. A nurse sent by the Humane Society found the girl's body covered with scars, sores and abrasions of the flesh. Judge Sabath of the Court of Domestic Relations, fined the brutal father \$100.00 and sent him to the

House of Correction, to work it out.

The question naturally arises, "Why do people do such things? What is their state of mind?" It is always a case of "state of mind." Insanity leads to cruelty; a deranged man may enjoy the suffering he inflicts on helpless creatures. Such a person must be sent to an asylum. Ignorance often causes abuse for, strange as it may seem, some people do not know any better. In such instances, people must be taught. By far the greatest cause for cruelty is the foreign point of view. In the "old country" a parent has absolute control over his child, the State offers no interference, and there are no laws to punish cruel treatment. A parent has the legal right to chastise as much as he likes; should the child die, it is not murder. Ultimate control over children, in this country, rests with the State, and cruelty is legally punished. Before the foreigners learn this, they continue in their accustomed ways. They have been known to tie children to chairs, fasten them to doors with padlocks, tie them up by the thumbs, shut them up in cellars and dark closets without food, beat them to the point of mutilation, throw irons at them, put them on red hot stoves, and then feel surprised and grieved when a humane officer invokes the law. Several European countries have humane laws punishing cruelty to animals; some day they may protect children, too. Happily, these dreadful cases, once so frequent, are now quite rare. Foreigners seem to be more receptive to American ideas on the subject than they used to be.

There is much less cruelty in Chicago than there used to be. Humane sentiment is general; the public is awake to humane activity, and people take the trouble to put a stop to cruelty. The Illinois Humane Society may well feel encouraged by the vivid impression it has made on the community.



# Humane Advocate

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The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

OCTOBER, 1915

Mr. Charles A. Stone was appointed Special Agent of the Society for Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois, October 6, 1915, at the request of the Woodstock Humane Society which was organized August, 1915.

## HUMANE GATHERING

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Humane Association will be held at St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 8, 9, 10 and 11. Monday and Tuesday will be given over to papers and discussions of particular value to those interested in societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; the last two days, Wednesday and Thursday, will be devoted to the work of child protection. Delegates and visitors from many different sections of the country have indicated their intention of being present. The speakers number some of the foremost humanitarians and anti-cruelty workers in America. Great care is being taken to secure a well balanced program, which will be of practical benefit to all who attend the meeting. Special attention is being paid to the development of humane education. In order that the delegates may have an opportunity to see how it is being introduced into the school work of many states, Miss Elizabeth W. Olney, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Anna M. Woodward, of Rochester, N. Y., will give illustrated addresses before a big gathering of the school children of St. Augustine.

It is vastly important that all humane societies be represented at this annual convention, in order that an in-

telligent survey of the humane typography of the country may be made. In no other way can the ups and downs of the work be known. The working together of the workers is essential to the progress of the movement, and, reflectively, in benefiting humanity in general. Humanitarianism should keep abreast of other civilized interests. How else may it be done except by having individuals interested in seeing that it is done.

Each society should send at least one delegate to this convention to make report of the work done in his locality during the year, and to address the meeting on any subject pertaining to the cause that he deems most important. This meeting is a communion for philanthropic persons to whom the principles and aims of humane work mean much. No greater nor more comprehensive benevolence exists than the protection of children and animals from cruelty. It is a work inspired by compassion, the benefits of which are steadily increasing and winning recognition. This recognition has been recorded in the enactment of humane laws pertaining to juvenile courts, child labor, protection of children and animals from cruelty, and the conservation of game, in nearly every state in the Union.

Organization and thorough planning are as necessary in wholesale humane work as in Red Cross work or in any other big undertaking. The humane impulses of individuals are the driving force, but this force needs most intelligent direction. Concentrated and properly applied, this force should be sufficient in any enlightened community to cope with crimes against children and animals. The coming conference will devote its best thought to ways and means for giving effect to the humane impulse as a whole—an impulse that is growing and making itself felt throughout the world.



## DOG REMEMBERED IN WILL

"Nellie" Greene is the richest dog in the country. She is an heiress—thanks to her master, the late David Russell Greene, long a member of the well-known firm of Truax, Greene & Co., of Chicago, who was so devoted to his faithful bull-terrier pet that he left her \$5,000 in care of the janitor of his apartment, as trustee, the income from which to go to the trustee as compensation for his services in looking after the dog's needs and comfort. The money is in real estate bonds paying 6 per cent interest. She has a life estate paying \$300 a year. This will give her 83 cents a day for her support,—an ample allowance for sausages, bones and potato on week days and her customary spring-chicken and ice-cream on Sundays, as well as sufficient spending money for all the necessary adjuncts of a canine wardrobe such as sweaters, overshoes, licenses, leashes and collars,—things no well-bred dog can afford to be without.

Mr. Greene was killed in an automobile accident last August, and when his will was filed for probate a few days later, and the list of beneficiaries opened to view, lo! Nellie's name led all the rest. Although Nellie was the first beneficiary in the will, being the bachelor's daily companion, an imposing number of relatives and friends and institutions also benefited by his generosity.

His practical thought for his dog is an example of care and consideration for animal friends that is worthy of emulation. In proportion to their means, each one should make some provision for his animal pets. Mr. Greene left a bequest of \$5,000 to the Illinois Humane Society, by which means a long line of little children as well as animals will feel the kindly touch of his protecting hand.

## AN OPERATIC DOG ON THE ROAD

Othello von William Tell is a well-bred, highly educated wolf-hound, at one time in the service of the German police. He was purchased, together with his mate, Lady Schenck, by Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the famous contralto, a few years ago when she was singing in opera at Baireuth.

The dogs were shipped to Morriston, N. J., where they lived for quite a time. Tell had been given by the Madame to William Rapp, Jr., who recently had the dog sent to his home in Chicago. Shortly after the dog's arrival, he mysteriously disappeared. The police were notified and instituted a search but, altho they heard rumors that a ferocious wolf had been seen running at large, they could not find hide nor tail of William Tell.

As the dog was last seen at the freight station of the Erie Railroad, the place at which he arrived in Chicago, it is thought by the police that he is loping along the railroad track "beating his way" back to Morriston and Lady Schenck—a distance of over one thousand miles.

It will be interesting to note the arrivals at Morriston over the Erie for some time to come. There are many instances on record of dogs making "home runs" of this kind—even across the country—and what dogs have done this dog can do. Our best wishes go with him and we hope for his sake, as well as for that of all other passing animals, that the people living in the cities, hamlets and cross-roads along the Erie Road have been educated by their local humane societies to furnish little feeding and watering stations in their back yards for the comfort of lost, homeless or travelling animals that may chance that way. Here's to your very good health, William Tell. May your courage and legs stand you in good stead,

and may you receive the welcome your loyalty deserves when you reach your journey's end.

The breeding and use of dogs as auxiliaries of the police service have for many years been practiced with great success in Europe. While this practical use of dogs has not become nearly so general in the United States, many of our cities have specially trained dogs, doing police duty. The following tests will give an idea of what a dog must be able to do when admitted to the service:

1. To follow at the heel, with or without lead (10 points). The dog must not rove or leave its master.

2. To sit or crouch down and to stand (15 points). The dog must execute these movements at the order of his master.

3. To refuse food (20 points). The dog must refuse food offered to him in the absence of his master.

4. To find and bring a hidden object (20 points). The dog to find and bring back to his master an object of some sort hidden in the ring.

5. Jumping over a fence (20 points). The fence must be at least 6.56 feet high and not higher than 8.2 feet.

6. Jumping over a hedge (10 points). The dog must clear a height of 3.93 feet.

7. Distance leap (15 points). The dog must clear two hedges representing a ditch 9.84 feet broad.

8. Keeping guard over an object (20 points). The dog must guard an object in the absence of his master, neither abandon it nor permit anyone to take it.

9. Defending his master, attacked unexpectedly (20 points). The master, taken by surprise, must be defended by his dog, who must commence and end the attack without word of command.

10. Running attack (20 points). The dog will be ordered to attack a man walking, and must begin and end the attack at the word of command.

11. Sham attack (25 points). The dog about to attack a man must be stopped when within a few feet of him and not touch him.

12. Hunting for the malefactor (20 points). A man is hidden in a place designated by the jury while the dog is absent with his master. The dog must then discover the supposed evildoer and indicate his whereabouts by barking but not biting him.

13. Following a man into a house, and being fired on (25 points). A man enters a house and the dog must follow by jumping through an opening 6.56 feet high. The man escapes and closes the door behind him. The dog follows, leaving the house in the same way he entered it, runs after the man while being fired at, and ceases his pursuit at the word of command.

14. Conducting one or more prisoners (15 points). The dog must keep watch of the prisoners in charge of his master, attack without being ordered to do so anyone who tries to escape, and cease the attack at the word of command.

#### DOGS HELP ON BATTLEFIELD

In the present European war thousands of well trained dogs are in the Red Cross service. Those who do not know the horrors of war cannot grasp the importance of their service. The battlefields cover several hundred square miles, a great deal of which is rough, brushy and wooded country. Without the service of these dogs thousands of wounded soldiers would be left to die of their wounds suffering from the tortures of thirst and hunger. In this service alone these dogs have earned, and are earning daily, immunity from ill treatment for all the dogs in the world.

In a recent issue of the English kennel paper, "Our Dogs," the following paragraph appeared: "War usually brings in its train suffering to the lower animals and it is welcome news that in London no dogs need be kicked out of doors because of their owners' inability to feed them. Any unwanted dogs may be taken to the National Canine Defense League Shelter at Salisbury House, Sherbrooke road, Fulham, S. W., where they will be received and cared for free of charge."

#### GOATS GOOD FIRE FIGHTERS

Give a goat a chance and he makes a first-class fire fighter. In recognition of his efficiency the United States forest service announces that the secretary of agriculture has just authorized the free grazing of 4,000 goats in the national reserves of California, together with a bonus to their owners for handling them.

Cutting wide trails known as firebreaks, across which brush fires can not jump, is a standard method of fire prevention. The trouble is that each year there recurs at heavy cost the problem of cleaning out the trails.

Turn loose a herd of hungry goats—and a goat is always hungry—and they soon will crop the undergrowth short and clean.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER



Toots, an Army Cat

Toots was born nine years ago at Fort Riley, Kansas. I do not remember his mother's name, but she belonged to the children of Lieutenant Moffett, who lived next door. I have been told that before he was a month old he was given to a family living at Junction City, five miles away. He was homesick and somehow found his way back to his army home. About this period of his career he got in the way of a cross cook who threw hot water on him. This resulted in two bald spaces above his eyes. As he is a perfectly black cat, this completely spoiled his youthful beauty and as he was intended to be a large cat, he was

never a pretty round kitten but always rather long and gaunt in outline.

One morning in June, 1906, I was unpacking alone in my husband's quarters—he was at the maneuver camp for the summer—and as I was to take my meals at the mess, I was to live all alone. A noise of boys and dogs called me to the porch where I arrived just in time to rescue a frightened black kitten from the mouth of a hunting dog. His leg was still bleeding from the dog's teeth but as I put him on my shoulder he began to purr. Shortly afterward Helen Moffett and her little brother appeared with another kitten, a striped tiger, and these two kept my home from being lonely that long hot summer. One day when I came back from dinner I found that Toots had first entangled and then disentangled himself from a sheet of sticky fly paper, but he was an abjectly forlorn kitten with his beautiful silky black fur matted in bunches. I tried to clean it with alcohol but finally put him in a wash basin and scrubbed him with warm water and soap. He was even then a very reasonable animal and submitted without struggling or scratching as he has ever since when heroic measures have been necessary.

The next June we were ordered to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and I took Toots to my home in Chicago. He had never even seen a railroad train before and we both suffered greatly on the trip. It was days before his nerves were tranquil enough to eat



or sleep again and he has never acquired a fondness for traveling.

His next home was Fort Des Moines, where we lived at the edge of open country as we had at Fort Riley. By this time he had learned many of the cunning ways that have made hosts of friends for him. He comes at a whistle, watches at the window or the door for my return or that of my husband, comes to the dining room when mess call is sounded and goes without food for days when left by master or mistress. He follows us like a dog when we go for a walk and if we are going out for dinner, will wait patiently outside the door, like Mary's lamb, to escort us home. One of his cutest and very pathetic tricks is, that as soon as my dresser trunk is brought down from the attic, he perches himself on the inside pasteboard lid. He seems to think this will prevent my getting away without him.

When we left Fort Des Moines, the regiment was ordered to the Philippines and we were going into bachelors quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, so we found a lovely home for Toots at Highland Park.

We had told the friends his preference for liver and dried catnip leaves for food and medicine, but we had not mentioned the whistle, with which he was familiar. When he was taken from his basket in his new strange home, he took refuge in the heating pipes in the cellar and for days refused to come out for food or drink. My friend was in despair when a letter from my husband in Philadelphia spoke of the whistle which was a family signal, the first line of "With all her faults, I love her still." She went into the cellar and whistled, the cat came out, accepted food and drink at

her hands and made himself at home. I never went out to see him in the two years that he lived there, though I often called up by telephone when I was in Chicago to ask about him. I felt that I could not bear to go off and leave him and I had no home to put him in. During that time my friend told me the following incident about him: She was sitting on the porch one day, with some friends who did not believe that cats possessed either intelligence or affection and she told them the incident of the whistle, at which they laughed skeptically. So she said, "Here comes the cat across the grass now, you whistle the first line of 'With all her faults, I love her still,' and see what happens." The man did so and the cat made two bounds for the step, evidently hoping it was his army master. When he got close enough to see it was a





stranger he crept away under the porch where he grieved several days, refusing food or drink.

His next home was in Fort Bliss, Texas, where he was very happy. There were no dogs on the front line and he visited at his friends' homes at will. There was plenty of such small game as he liked, mice and June bugs, and he remembered old friends that he had not seen for years. When we were ordered from Fort Bliss to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, we made the trip from Galveston, Texas, to New York City by transport and he looked very cunning in the state room with his paws doubled under him regarding the water outside with a very puzzled expression but perfectly happy as long as he was with his master or mistress, whom he adores.

In every new post, I am sorry to say, he has to have several severe fights before he acquires the cat championship for that particular neighborhood. He was already eight years old when he reached Fort Ethan Allen. He suffered severely in wrestling the championship from the Vermont cats and had several severe infections from wounds in his neck which he could not reach to lick. Our kind veterinarian feared that he would suffer from bites and scratches during his struggles from his painful cleansing and probing of the infected wound. But he never struggled although he used to hide when he heard the veterinarian's voice or step. He is spending this summer happily in Chicago. He weighs fifteen pounds, is 36 inches long and is apparently in the best of health. He will return to his Fort Ethan Allen home in September. His history and accomplishments are well known in the Second U. S. Cavalry and if any of you children care to hear more of his adventures I will write you again about him.

NORA BAKER KOCHERSPERGER,  
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

A Russian artillery horse won a bronze medal at Plevna. Orders were given for some ammunition wagons to be hurried to a spot that meant crossing the enemy's zone of fire. Shells were crashing among the horses, bringing them down in heaps and frightening such as escaped. Times without number did the Russian drivers, sparing neither whip nor spur, attempt to urge the horses forward, but they stood transfixed, cowed and shivering with fright. Some were blindfolded but the effect was the same. Only one horse showed any willingness to go. Thereupon, the driver jumped down and, cutting the traces of the other horses, drove the willing one at full gallop thru the fire. The wagon passed thru without exploding. After the fight, the horse was decorated and the driver promoted.

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Authentic word comes from Berlin about a collie—formerly a humble watch dog in the railway station at Halle but now a member of an ambulance corps on the battle field—that has saved the lives of several hundred wounded soldiers.

Since the ambulance parties began using dogs in their search, few wounded men have been overlooked. The dogs carry a red cross on both sides of their collar. As soon as night comes the leashes are slipped and the dogs are sent across the battle fields. Instead of barking when they find a wounded soldier, they bring back some article of the victim's equipment, as a cap, helmet or glove. They are then put on the leash and proceed to lead the ambulance men to the spot where the wounded man lies. In this manner hundreds have been saved on the different battle fields. At first, some of the animals led the searchers to men already dead, but they learned with surprising rapidity to confine their attentions to the living.

## CASES IN COURT

Two little girls of seven and five years, roly poly, curly haired and rosy cheeked, living in a shack way out in Gallup, S. D., were abandoned by their father and mother last August, and left with no provision whatsoever for their care and keep.

Hon. Theodore B. Torkelson, of Bowman, N. D., State's Attorney, heard of the unfortunate "Babes in the Wood" and immediately took steps to care for them. The following correspondence relative to the matter is interesting, as showing the manner in which the State's Attorney, officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and those of the Michigan Central, Mrs. Harrison, the children's grandmother, and The Illinois Humane Society joined hands in effecting a beneficial change of circumstances for the children. This is a good illustration of the practical help that can be given in such cases at long distance.

When the children arrived in Chicago the conductor handed them over to Mrs. J. H. Douce, matron of the Humane Society, who took them in an auto to the home of the Society, where they were washed up and given a good dinner before being taken to their eastbound train that was to carry them to their "Grammaw" in Batavia, N. Y.

The children greatly relished their brief taste of life in a big city, and loved the "auto wagon without any horse," the "shack" where the Society lived, and above all the good things Mrs. Douce gave them to eat. When the train started off on the last lap of their journey the children, tagged and each with a little lunch basket, pressed their faces close against the car window in a last effort to see their fairy god-mother, Mrs. Douce, whom they were very sorry to leave.

Bowman, N. D., August 9, 1915.

Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: We have two little girls here,

Aravilla and Edith Peters, ages about 7 and 5, respectively, who are to be sent from here to their maternal grandmother, Mrs. William Harrison, 55 Main Street, Batavia, New York.

The children have been abandoned by their mother and father, and Mrs. Harrison is going to take care of them. We should like to send the children in a week or so, probably, taking them and placing them in the hands of the conductor on the Olympian or the Columbian, which are through trains from here to Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and we should like to make arrangements with you to meet the children at Chicago and take care of them and put them on the right train for Buffalo, where Mrs. Harrison will meet them.

We have spoken with railroad men and they tell us that this would be entirely right, provided that we can make arrangements with you to take care of them in Chicago.

Kindly reply by early mail, if you will attend to this for us and we will then write you giving you more detailed information and when the children start—will wire you.

If your society should not be the proper one to take care of this work, will you kindly see that this letter is placed in the hands of the proper parties?

Yours very truly,

THEO. B. TORKELSON,  
State's Attorney.

August 12, 1915.

Hon. Theo. B. Torkelson, State's Attorney,  
Bowman, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of August 9th, beg to say that this Society will be very glad to assist you in conveying the two little Peters girls, aged 7 and 5, respectively, to their maternal grandmother in Batavia, New York, assuming, of course, that the grandmother will receive and take care of them at that end of the line and also that you will take the proper precaution to place these children under proper custodial care with sufficient means to provide them with food on their way. We will have the children met here and take care of them and forward them under the care of the conductor of the train for Buffalo, as you suggested in your letter. We have no one, of course, that we can send along with these children to Buffalo and would have to rely on the good offices of the conductor to take care of them on the way.

Please send us full detailed information so that we can carry out our part in this matter.

Yours very truly,

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

By GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Secretary.

October 11, 1915.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: On August 12, you advised me that you would be glad to assist in conveying the little girls, Edith Peters, age 7, and Arivilla Peters, age 5, to their maternal grandmother, Mrs. William Harrison, 55 Main Street, Batavia, New York.

It has taken a long time to get the children brought up here from Gallup, S. D., where they have been, but they are here now and we plan to send them on the Olympian, which is train No. 16 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at 5 o'clock A. M. on Saturday of this week the 16th inst. They will then arrive in Chicago between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. Sunday. They will be tagged and will have lunch put up for them by their aunt here, but I wish you would look over their lunch baskets, and if they need any more food, provide it for them. I do not think it wise to send any money with them, except a few pennies, but whatever outlay you have, I will pay you if you will send me your bill.

Put them on the train for Buffalo and wire Mrs. Harrison when you do so. We will give their train transportation to the conductor and give instructions that the transportation is to be turned over to you, when you receive the children at Chicago. Please to be sure to see that you get it. I shall buy their tickets through to Batavia. Please to be sure that your agent meets the train when it arrives, as otherwise there would be likely to be trouble.

Kindly reply so that we may know that you have received this letter and that we can rely on you.

Very truly yours,  
THEO. B. TORKELSON,  
State's Attorney.

P. S.—Mrs. Harrison has written that she will meet the children in Buffalo; and I have written her today asking her to communicate with you, so that you will know how to reach her by wire to let her know when the children will be there.

October 14, 1915.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I have just received a letter from Theo. Torkelson, State's Attorney at Bowman, North Dakota, telling me that my little grandchildren will soon start from Bowman to Batavia, N. Y. He says he will wire me when they start from there and will you please wire me when they start from Chicago, as I will meet them at Buffalo, N. Y. It will be handy as I live next to the Western Union.

Yours truly,  
MRS. WM. HARRISON,

55 Main Street, Batavia, N. Y.

A public-spirited citizen with an interest in horses and a care for their welfare, caused the arrest of two men for beating a team of lame horses attached to an overloaded wagon of sand.

Officer Rank booked the men—one on a charge of overloading and the other for cruelly beating the team; and Humane Officer Nolan examined the horses, which were found to be in bad condition.

At the trial of the cases, Judge Heap, upon hearing the testimony of complaining witness and others, fined each man \$15.00 and costs (\$6.00), amounting to \$42.00, which was paid. The horses were ordered laid off from work until restored to good working condition.

These horses had been hired from a Transfer Company, and Officers Nolan and Mariotti went at once to examine the company's barn. They found 250 horses belonging to the company, 15 boarders and 7 horses laid up from service until fit for work. There was plenty of good timothy and prairie hay, ground food and oats in the barn and conditions were sanitary in every way. It was evident the two horses in question had received all the abuse at the hands of the men who had rented them. The barn boss invited the Society to inspect the barn whenever it saw fit to do so.

Record 106; Case 412.

Officer Rudlich halted a man because the horse he was driving had the appearance of being hard driven and greatly over-heated.

Humane Officer Miller examined the horse and ordered the man under arrest. The case was called for hearing before Judge Graham, who imposed a fine of \$5.00.

Record 106; Case 353.

# THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1914-1915

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 384 and 7005

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